BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
AS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
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...Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive ...with copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of ...ober, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can ...under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1861. { NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
...CX. KENDALL, & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
...ct 24th, 1861. 9-tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement and beauty of form and color, with economy. To furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
...ffice—2d door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec 20 1860. 17-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of ...ress and Water Streets.
...arch 9, 1860.—158&29.

...STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
...Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* ...d other Country Produce.
...224, 1859. 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
...A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dyestuffs, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Choice Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
...The attention of Physicians is especially called to the ...ure Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
...ember 27, 1859.

WILLIAM B. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, ...ry, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and ...s, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C.
...5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE ...C.
...N. B. Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put ...m the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
...June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, ...ed this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a ...e property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies ...ed lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure ...es, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants ...is State. These are in the name of the State of North ...olina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we ...ereby order this proclamation to be published at the ...rt House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn ...id slave that if he do not immediately return to his ...aster, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful ...r any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, ...out accusation or impeachment of any crime.
...Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, ...59.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM ...dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the ...te so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about ...feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs.. ...ick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro ...was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEX. SOLOMON is dark, full ...ad of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between the ...thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or ...eleven inches. ESSEX is about five feet, five or seven inches ...high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye ...brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being ...200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND ...AIR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes &c. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about ...miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to corn, Peas, Punkins, &c. Also, there is any ...quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place ...is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED at October Term, 1861, of Duplin County Court, as Executrix of ...Sedima Bryan, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MARGARET J. BRYAN, Ex'x.
October 30th.—10-4tw.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole ...sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

NEW WATER WHEEL—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861 31-1y

An Interesting Letter from a Baltimore Lady.

ORANGE C. H., Nov. 4.

To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch: The accompanying extract is taken from a letter received a few days since from Baltimore. I send it thinking it may prove interesting to your readers as evincing the feeling in that unfortunate and oppressed city, the condition of whose unhappy people must elicit the sympathy of every true-hearted Southerner. A BALTIMORE EXILE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1861.

The accompanying letter, dear ——, was sent on the day after its date, intercepted, read by our *honorable masters*, and returned to me with sundry threats, etc., at which, of course, I snapped my fingers. I send it again, with the wish, rather than the hope for "better luck next time."

OCTOBER 8, 1861.

Strange to relate, in all these difficulties, with our laws entirely subservient to "*military necessity*" our City Government suspended, the military rule administered by our old and merciless enemies, the "Plugs," with the most glorious uncertainty hanging over us even with regard to the events of to-morrow, we are cheerful, even hopeful—the backs are becoming fitted to the burden.
The State is completely occupied by the Northern hordes; our streets swarm with *soldiers*, as they call themselves, clad in every conceivable variety of uniform; the drum is heard at all hours of the day and night, and yet *we are a loyal State and people.* "God save the mark!"
We hear no news from the South that is at all reliable—Every day Government telegrams tell of battles fought in which the Confederates are slaughtered like sheep, whilst the Federals seem clothed in impenetrable armor. True, it requires no great amount of shrewdness to discern in this wholesale lying the weakness of their cause, and the want of success which attends their efforts; but treason is silenced by anxiety for the Southern cause, upon whose success depends our future, and it is almost past endurance that whilst we are utterly powerless to aid, except in the most unsatisfactory way, we are not even permitted to hear of its progress. News from the North (though we are absolutely flooded by their vile papers) is just as unreliable as that from the South. They have pretty nearly silenced the independent press, and all that are permitted to circulate breathe death and destruction to the seceding States.—Still, through travelers, complaints constantly reach us of the increasing difficulty of obtaining volunteers, and there yet exists at the North a large party opposed to the war, who will rap dly find voice and power in the event of another great reverse to their arms. On the other hand, we know they are lavishing money, manning large fleets, and planning vast expeditions against all points of the Confederation. Large bodies of troops pour through our streets. Horses and munitions of war in vast quantities are daily sent South. We see all these immense preparations and are wholly ignorant of our opposing force, yet with a firm reliance in our statesmen, our leaders, and the material, at least, of our armies, and having the fullest confidence in the justice of our cause, we fearlessly anticipate its triumphant issue, and that, too, at no distant day.

From the London Herald, Oct. 18.

The Attorney General of England on the Cotton Crisis.

On Tuesday night Sir William Artherton, Attorney General, and M. P. for Durham, addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Town Hall in that city. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Henderson.
The Attorney General observed in his speech: Sir William next referred to the subject of the foreign policy of the country, citing and expressing his adhesion to the words employed by Earl Russell at the banquet in Newcastle on the previous evening. With reference to the American war, Earl Russell had observed that nothing but mischief would appear to be possible from a continuance of that war. The sword did not bind, it sundered; and it seemed to be next to impossible that, in the event of one or the other of those States being victorious in the field, a union should be brought about in consequence which should either resemble the original Union or which should have in itself either the elements of advantage or durability. It must be the wish of every one that that unfortunate struggle might come to an early close, and that bloodshed in these countries might cease.
But that struggle had an aspect rather important to us in its bearing upon the commerce and industry especially of the northern parts of this country. Let them take the case of the county of Lancaster, with a very extended population, with millions upon millions of capital invested in mills and machinery, in the manufacture of cotton. The employment of the people, the employment of capital, the employment of machinery, all depending upon the raw material, and withdraw cotton from Lancashire, and how bread was to find its way to the mouths of the workmen, it was very difficult to understand. Therefore it was impossible, without hazarding any prediction, to look this great evil full in the face, and to consider the possibilities of the coming winter without great alarm—at least anxiety. It was to be hoped, however, that an overruling Providence might bring about events, the circumstances of which we were at present unable to discern or predict.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 19.

THE BLOCKADE AGAIN QUESTIONED.

The question now for the consideration of our government and that of France is, how long shall the present state of things be suffered to continue? How long is maritime commerce to be embarrassed to suit the views of the Cabinet of Washington? If we are to acquiesce in the capture and confiscation of British ships and their cargoes, which commit no offence except that they happen to enter a port contrary to a proclamation of which they may not have heard, or, if they did, which was unsupported by the presence of an armed force—if ports like Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort are to be under blockade, and not under blockade at the same time, and at the caprice of the Federal Government, or of those who do their bidding, England may as well at once reverse her policy, and acknowledge once more the validity of paper blockades.

[From the Stockport (Eng.) Advertiser, Oct. 17.]

SHORT TIME IN THE STOCKPORT MILLS.

As we anticipated, the fruits of the present partial working are thus early beginning to exhibit themselves, for in those parts of the borough where the machinery of the mills has positively ceased to run, the hands are driven to the necessity of seeking temporary existence for themselves and children by supplication for relief.

Sugar and Molasses at New Orleans.

We cut the following from the New Orleans Prices Current of Saturday morning the 9th instant:

SUGAR.—The receipts have continued liberal and prices have further given way about ¼c, but buyers have come forward rather more freely at the reduction, the sales comprising 3,000 hhds., embracing 800 hhds. during the early part of the week and 2,200 since, including 700 yesterday at 2½c for Inferior to Common, 2 a 2¾c for Common to Good Common, 3¾ a 4c for Good Fair, 5¼c for Choice, 6¾ a 7¼c for Yellow Clarified and 7¼c for White. We now reduce our quotations as follows:

Inferior	1 a 2
Common to Good Common	2¼ a 3
Fair to Fully Fair	3¾ a 4¼
Prime	5¾ a 6
Clarified—Yellow	6 a 7
Clarified—White	7¾ a 8¼

Arrived since the 1st instant 4,712 hhds 157 bbls.
Cleared since the 1st instant none.

MOLASSES.—With ample supplies prices ruled still more in favor of buyers at the commencement of the past week, but the demand has since improved and with less liberal receipts holders have been enabled to recover the previous reduction, the sales amounting to 11,500 bbls., embracing 5,500 bbls. during the first three days and 5,000 since, including 1,500 yesterday at 14 a 15 cents for Inferior, 17 cents for Common and 18 a 19 for Prime to Choice. The sales of half barrels embrace 2,000 packages and include 250 yesteaday at 17 cents for Poor and 20 cents for Choice. The above may be regarded as fair quotations. Arrived since the 1st inst. 13,293 bbls. Cleared since the 1st inst none.

Queen Victoria and her Family.

Our last English papers announce that Queen Victoria is in quiet retirement at her favorite residence, Balmoral. We fear that the even tenor of her way is likely to be broken by the ill-starred match which her eldest daughter has made. Frequent allusions have been made to this subject in the English papers in as delicate a manner as was possible, but now it is openly spoken of, and the Berlin correspondent of the Belfast News Letter has the following remarks:

The unhappy relations that exist between the Princess Royal of England and the husband selected for her by the laws which regulate royal alliances have now become so well known that it is idle to remain longer reticent on the subject. It is stated that the circumstance has occasioned the liveliest concern in the most distinguished households in the land, and that no pains have been spared to make representations in the quarter to which an appeal might be supposed to have some weight. That royal alliances, as at present conducted, should terminate unhappily, cannot be a matter of surprise; but the Prince of Prussia, from his youth and apparent frankness and candor, gave promise of proving an exception to the general rule of German Princes in this respect. I remember having been present when His Royal Highness made a speech in reply to an address of congratulation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in which he stated with extraordinary emphasis, and in very fair English, that it would be the study of his life to contribute as much as possible to the happiness of the Princess Royal, and thus establish a claim upon the good will and affections of the English people! The cotton lords cheered this chivalrous declaration, and pronounced the young gentleman a "brick."
Some time ago it was stated that the prince had been guilty of actual violence to his fragile wife; this may have been, and we hope was, an exaggeration, but it is certain a very severe quarrel took place between the royal couple, and that the princess' visit to England had reference to the affair. Four hundred years ago this would have been sufficient cause for war between the parties, their subjects counting for nothing except in so far as they were good soldiers and paid taxes. But now even a divorce would not provoke such a reprisal. This time last year the Prince of Wales was with us, feted and honored. By the last accounts he was at Cologne—"the city of smells and odors vile"—where he met with no less brilliant a reception than here. Surely as much adulation must ultimately spoil even the best educated youth. He is now all "fuss and feathers." He was received by the King and Queen of Prussia in state, the Princess Royal (his unhappy sister) being in full ball dress and sparkling with diamonds. The King was dressed in a rich uniform, and his breast shone with decorations. The Prince wore his scarlet uniform and a hat with waving plumes. The cheering was deafening; Cologne went mad, dirty as it is, and the band struck up God Save the Queen. What is it all about? Is Albert Edward going to Berlin to whip the man who behaves so badly to his sister? No! court etiquette forbids that.
The truth is, H. R. H. is on a matrimonial excursion. Apropos a letter from the banks of the Rhine says the sweet prince has improved in appearance since his visit to the land of the free. He begins to look a little like the portraits of the Georges, his ancestors, and his recent hard service in the camp in Ireland has tanned his cheeks. So he looks more manly, more soldierlike, but not quite so "pretty"—more like a good, sensible, big nosed young fellow, and less like a wax image. He was dressed on this occasion in a black semi-military uniform, profusely adorned with little bits and tabs of ribbon, so that if he had been blown upon by a respectably sized pair of bellows or even a gentle zephyr, the fluttering of those tabs would have been in the highest degree agreeable. He wore a cloth cap, spurs, and was securely fastened to a large cavalry sword. He was indeed a most unpretending looking person. The Prince's companions were dazzling in an inverse proportion to their real rank. The Prince Royal of Prussia, Frederick William, was in ordinary citizens' clothes, and looked like any twenty thousand other respectable young men. The Duke of Saxe-Weimer, the Prince of Saxony, Prince Ernest of Saxe Gotha, the Duke of Wellington, and others, appeared and behaved like gentlemen; but there were several other individuals of minor rank who were decorated with as many medals as a corporal in the Russian army. There were also a few fussy duchesses, who made a great rustling and sweeping with their stiff silk dresses, swooping down on a picture or a little inoffensive duke, with the noise of an Alpine avalanche. Cologne was splendidly illuminated, and the odd ornaments and quaint carvings of the houses in the narrow streets were made manifest in the most successful manner. The trades had a torchlight procession, forming a double line, through which the royal party rode.

NORTHERN SPECULATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN SEACOAST.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of a late date says:

Beaufort, South Carolina, a few miles from the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah, itself approachable by Port Royal Inlet, and St. Helena Sound, is, as the Madison Square of Palmetto aristocracy, a desirable place for the landing and housing of our "mudsill" volunteers, and the "not-in-society Republicans of the London *Times* and Mr. Russel. Brunswick, Georgia with a railway running back nearly, if not quite, to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, is a good place for a winter residence. The sea island, famous for cotton and aristocracy, also abound thereabouts. Darien is not "bad to take." Fernandina has its advantages. Nor need we overlook Georgetown and Wilmington, and Beaufort North Carolina, and a host besides of pleasant retreats, suitable for the armed occupation of the expedition.—Perhaps the fleet, however, is not limited to any one place. It way propose a settlement at various eligible, points. Let us wait and see

HEADQMARTERS N. C. TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Nov. 8th, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER,
No. 580.

Colonel James Sinclair, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops, is authorized to collect public arms for his Regiment; and purchase such as may be fit for service.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.
Colonel JAMES SINCLAIR.

District Meeting.

At a public meeting held in the Court House, this day, Monday, 11th of November, 1861, I was appointed Secretary for this special purpose: To record and publish the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously and cordially adopted, viz:
Whereas, Notice has been given of the suspension of the publication of the *Sumter Watchman*, which is not the result of pecuniary aid, in its continuance, but the result of a disposition on the part of the proprietors to take a part in the pending war, and *whereas*, the suspension of a paper so spirited and efficient in the cause of the South, stimulating and nerving the people to undeviating firmness and perseverance of action, should be matters of regret generally, but especially to the patrons of the paper in Sumter District.
Resolved, That the proprietors (Gilbert & Darr) of the Sumter Watchman be respectfully requested to abandon their determination and to proceed immediately with the publication of the *Watchman*, as heretofore.
The above resolutions were offered by Col. G. S. C. DeChamps and unanimously adopted by the meeting.
L. L. FRASER, Jr.,
Secretary.

In obedience to the wish of the people, as expressed in the above preamble and resolutions, we have determined to resume the publication of our paper, and to tarry yet a while longer at our post. The arrangement has been made amid many difficulties, and under a pressure of adverse circumstances. He, who, for ten years, has turned the machinery of our press, could not be prevailed upon to remain. Another of our principal workmen was of like mind. The two are now in the ranks of the Claremont Troop. The labor imposed upon those who remain is heavy. A stern sense of duty, as expressed by the people, has alone induced us to revoke our decision. We long to mingle with the teeming thousands of invincible Carolinians who are now rushing to the defence of their native soil. We again call upon our people to fly to arms!—to arouse themselves to a full reality of the condition of the country and to the duty which presses upon them. Let the watchword be "our country!" "our country!!" "our country first, forever!" Let selfishness, let personal comfort, let self-aggrandisement, be lost and swallowed up in our efforts to wrest "our country" from the grasp of its vile enemies.
Our cotemporaries of the press will confer a favor upon us by noticing this change, and by continuing to send us their papers in exchange.
Sumter Watchman.

Fleecing the Soldiers.

We learn that a serious misconduct has been detected on the part of an officer in the War Department, by which soldiers and others have been swindled out of a large portion of their dues from the Government. The practice has been to make a pretence of no funds on hand to discharge these dues, and to refer applicants to a confederate, who would accommodate them with the cash by shaving their bills at an enormous discount.—This little job, we learn, has been in operation for months, and many a poor soldier, in urgent necessity for his pay, has been fleeced of one half of it by the infamous system of discounts, through accomplices in the fraud of the Government officer. We are glad to learn that the exposure of this infamous swindle has been met by the Secretary of War with the promptest action, and that a man of the name of Morton, an officer in the War Department, said to be implicated in the vile and dirty fraud, has been removed from office on the instant of ascertaining his abuse of it in the manner described.
The soldiers appear to be the favorite victims of every speculation that the villainous avarice of the times can invent. The last invention to victimize them has been by speculators in shinplasters. The parties emitting this trash, or their agents, have visited the camps at the time of paying off the army, and have imposed upon the soldiers, as we are informed, tens of thousands of their worthless bills for treasury notes, taking advantage of the great demand for change, which naturally exists in the camps. On reaching Richmond, the soldiers find that these shinplasters are worthless, and that they have been made the victims of an artful swindle. We learn of a single fraud to the amount of thousands of dollars perpetrated by a shinplaster capitalist on the occasion of paying off one of the divisions of the army in this State; and on ascertaining the particulars we shall not hesitate to expose it in detail, with the name of the responsible actor in the infamous job. Speculation in the distresses of the war is bad enough; but such open and barefaced robbery of our soldiers deserves, besides the execration of the public, the halter of the hangman.—*Richmond Examiner.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LEX TALIONIS.—A Federal judge in Philadelphia is reported by telegraph to have said, that any further proceeding in the case of the Southern privateersmen, now, on trial in that city, would be farcical, but the probabilities are, that if the Lincoln government shall dare to carry out its avowed purpose of executing these prisoners as pirates, the proceedings consequent upon such an act of brutal hate, will be so deeply tragical as to render it historically memorable. It will be seen from the official correspondence, which we subjoin, that our government is resolute in its determination to apply the *lex talionis* in vindication of justice and of humanity, both of which would be wantonly outraged in the judicial murder of these Southern seamen, and to visit upon the Northern officers, selected for that purpose, precisely the same fate which shall be meted out to our men.—Life for life, man for man. That this purpose of our government will be carried out fully and promptly, no one who reads the correspondence below, can doubt.—The fiat is pronounced, the victims—for such they are to the vindictive spirit of their own government—are selected, and the executioner but waits the signal which Lincoln shall give to perform his duty.
For our part, we shall regret if this act of just, but necessary retaliation be forced upon the Confederation. We had hoped, notwithstanding the bitter spirit which has characterized the Northern leaders in this war that it might be conducted in accordance with the recognized rules of civilized warfare, and with the sentiments of a Christian age; but the hope has not been realized, and we may be compelled to resort to measures of retaliatory justice, which we would gladly see avoided if possible.
The selection of hostages was made on Sunday last, at the office of the Provost Marshal of the prisons, in the presence of Colonels Smith and Woford, as witness for the Confederacy, and of Mr. Ely and Colonels Lee, Cogswell and other Northern officers. The drawing of the name of the officer whose life should be held as hostage for that of Capt. Smith, convicted of piracy at Philadelphia, was entrusted to the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., of New York, the lot falling upon Col. Corcoran, who is now a prisoner at Charleston, S. C. Of the remaining hostages, Col. Lee, Major Revere and Capt. Rockwood are from Massachusetts; Wilcox from Michigan; Woodruff and Neff from Kentucky, and Potter, Wood and McQuade from New York.—The following is the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Winder:

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1861.

SIR—You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner-of-war—Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia.
You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for trial in New York as pirates.
As these measures are intended to repress the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime. Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Secretary of War.
To Brigadier Gen. JOHN WINDER, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War:
SIR—In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war of the highest rank in our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of the six Colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Colonel Corcoran, 69th Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for Smith.
In choosing the thirteen, from the highest rank, to be held to answer for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three Captains. The first names drawn were Captains J. R. Ricketts, H. McQuade and J. W. Rockwood.
The list of thirteen will therefore stand—Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut. Colonels Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captains Ricketts, McQuade and Rockwood.
Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN H. WINDER,
Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 12, 1861.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.
SIR—In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages, to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have therefore made selections by lot of Captains R. Bowman and T. Keffer to replace Captains Ricketts and McQuade, wounded.
The list of thirteen will now stand—Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieutenant Colonels Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer.
Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN H. WINDER,
Brigadier General.

THE WAY JEFF. THOMPSON'S MEN FIGHT.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, describing the engagement at Fredericktown, says:
And let us do justice to the enemy. They fought well and bravely when all the circumstances are considered.
Some of the enemy performed deeds of heroism, worthy of a better cause. One of their cannon was placed in the woods, near the mouth of the lane, and was vigorously worked. As our forces advanced, they picked one after another of the gunners off till at last but a single one was left. He continued his work of loading and firing as fast as he could, nothing daunted. He seemed utterly oblivious to everything but the work before him, and made motions towards retreat. At last he fell at his post, bravely and heroically.

From the Newbern Progress, Nov. 12.

Mr. EDITOR.—I am just from Middleton, Hyde County, and deem it proper only to say that the troops in Hyde are in good health; that they are in a land of plenty, and doing well under the command of Major Hall, who is one of the most efficient officers in the service and one of the few who can and does do his full duty and still preserve the respect and admiration of those under his command. We had a heavy storm and high tide last week, without any serious inconvenience. I hope your paper will soon obtain a wide circulation in that section. Yours &c., VERITAS.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A GERMAN BARONESS.—The little town of Bruchsal, Baden, where Oscar Becker was tried for his attempt on the life of the King of Prussia, has just been thrown into excitement nearly equal to that of the Becker case, by the trial of a lady of high rank—the Baroness de Baumbach—on a charge of attempting to poison her husband. The trial occupied the sittings of the Assize Court at Bruchsal during the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September.
Madame de Baumbach is a lady 42 years of age, and is described as of a distinguished and noble mein, with pale, handsome face. She was accompanied in the Court by her daughter. The charge against the Baroness was that she had attempted to take the life of her husband by mixing quantities of phosphorus with the sugar usually put in his warmed beer, which she was in the habit of having served to him. A singular peculiarity in the case was, that only some of the servants of the Baroness had set suspicion on foot and taken the steps which led to the proceedings. The Baron Baumbach had never believed the charge, and in his examination before the Court repelled all idea of a suspicion of his wife's innocence with the utmost emotion.
Some trifling quarrels between the married pair appeared to have first given rise to any suspicions. It was also hinted that the baron had endeavored to form an improper relation with a lady of rank, an acquaintance of his wife's, and that this circumstance had awakened the baroness's jealousy. This allegation, however, was warmly denied by the Baron and by several witnesses. The jury only deliberated five minutes, and then returned a verdict of not guilty, which was received with loud applause in a densely crowded court. The Baron de Baumbach immediately rushed to his wife and embraced her, and the scene which took place is described as singularly affecting.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY NECESSARY TO THE SUCCESS OF TRADE.

[Liverpool Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In regard to Liverpool provision trade, a letter from one of the most extensive houses in that city, to their correspondent here, says matters do not present a favorable future. The civil war in America, and the ill success of the Federal army, with a probability of a recognition of the South by the European powers, postponing the war to an indefinite period, if such an act would be the means of engaging the North in a war with England, have a tendency to depress the market; and the prospects for a speculative feeling equal to last season are not at all flattering. Cautiousness will be the motto by which they will be directed. The letter closes with the advice to their agent here not to engage in the purchase of hogs till he hears from them; for the probability was, on the day he wrote, Oct. 5, that England would soon, perhaps before the sailing of the next steamer, recognize the Southern Confederacy, and as the effect that the move would have on the North, not being definitely known in Liverpool among the business community, extreme carefulness for the present was particularly urged. In confirmation of the condition of the market, as set forth above, we were shown two letters from Irish provision houses in as many different points in Ireland.

REPORTED YANKEE INVASION OF ACCOMAC COUNTY.—Intelligence was received in the city last night, and conveyed to the War Department by Mr. Fisher, a member of the Convention, who arrived yesterday from Eastern Virginia, that a large force of the enemy, about 4,000 strong, had invaded the Eastern shore of the State, crossing from Somerset county into Accomac.—We give the report, without being able to ascertain any other circumstances of its authenticity than those implied in the statement of its source. It is stated that our available force for the defence of the Eastern shore, including Colonel Smith's Regiment, stationed there, is about 1,800 men. It would, doubtless, be impossible to send reinforcements across the water. We learn that the Government is disposed to regard the report as an exaggeration, if at all founded in fact.—*Richmond Examiner, 13th inst.*

Wreck of the Steamship North Briton—No Lives Lost—Arrival of a Boat's Crew at Farther Point.

We received intelligence yesterday from Montreal of the loss of the steamship North Briton, Captain Grange belonging to the Montreal Steamship Company's line. The American brig J. G. Deshler, Capt. Mann, from Liverpool, England, for Cleveland, Ohio, passed Father Point at eleven A. M., on Sunday last, signalled for a pilot, and sent the following message ashore:—
Nov. 7.—Picked up the North Briton's boat, No. 2, with seventeen of the crew and one passenger aboard. The North Britain is ashore on Mingan Islands.
The North Briton sailed from Montreal on the 2d inst., and on the morning of the 5th, at 1 o'clock, she struck on Parsquet Island during a gale, the weather being very thick at the time.
The third officer of the steamship North Briton has arrived at Farther Point, in a schooner. He reports that the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

Transient Advertising.

In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on all transient advertisements. *This rule will not be departed from in any case.* Persons sending advertisements to this office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in same, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are on the first page of the paper, and can be easily seen. We have to pay cash for everything we buy, and must exact it from others.

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company.

The stockholders in the above company hold their annual meeting here to-day. The meeting has been organized in the Court House by calling Dr. Zimmerman, of Darlington, S. C., to the chair, and appointing John M. Timmons, Esq., of Darlington District, S. C., and Wm. A. Walker, Esq., of Wilmington, secretaries.—The secretaries constitute a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

From the report of the President and Directors and that of the General Superintendent we learn that the total receipts of the road for the year ending 30th September, 1861, have been $473,463 85. The expenditures for the same time have been $214,522 25, leaving a nett revenue amounting to $258,941 60, against a nett of previous year of $219,688 32, showing an increase in nett results of $39,253 28.

The proxy of the State of North Carolina is held by Dr. John D. Bellamy. The proxy of other corporations is held by committees. The hour of going to press prevents our giving any further details.

Daily Journal, 20th ult.

OUR TROOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We have letters from the camps of the 8th and 25th regiments of our North Carolina volunteers now on duty near Beaufort, South Carolina.

We learn that the gallant eighth are at a point some six miles from their first encampment at Coosawhatchee, in Col. Clingman's regiment at Grahamville, some 30 miles near Savannah.

Without a single exception, every letter we have received, as well as every person with whom we have conversed, expressed the utmost surprise at the almost total absence of preparation, as found to exist along the coast of South Carolina, and indeed this want of preparation seems to show itself in reply on the coast. A private letter before us says, "I was unprepared to see and know as I have seen and known since coming into the State. I thought the coast of South Carolina was impregnable at every point, from what her leading officials said, but far otherwise is her condition." We could not and would not publish a tythe of what comes to us, for it would be hardly less painful to our feelings than to the people of the Palmetto State, who, we are confident, will retrieve their present disaster, which is not theirs alone, but a disaster to our common cause. Should the enemy come out from the protection of his ships there will be another Manassas *with few prisoners.*

We are pleased to learn that the health of the Eighth Regiment, in the field in South Carolina, is good, although they have been subjected to a good deal of exposure. In fact, as a young friend writes us, they have been so busy that they have had no time to get sick.

From our friend, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Regimental Surgeon of the 25th (Col. Clingman's) Regiment, we learn that they have in the camp of that regiment, measles and typhoid fever to a considerable extent, keeping the Doctor quite busy all the time. Without any wish to disparage others, we might take occasion here to remark, that the 25th is fortunate in having secured in the person of Dr. Satchwell, the services of a medical gentleman of experience, skill and devotion to his profession second to none; that devotion having lead him to pay a visit to the medical schools and hospitals of Paris, from which visit he had but recently returned, when his zeal for the cause led him to seek employment in the military service.

Our amiable cotemporary of the Fayetteville *Observer* waxes wrathy. Apparently that paper finds it has got in water at least a yard too deep at Beaufort, and having *gone beyond its depth*, it splashes and splutters, quotes Shakespear and indulges in other dramatic performances, pleasant and edifying in their character. We trust our cotemporary enjoys itself. If it would keep a little cooler, it would perhaps see clearer. It might see that while the *Journal* does not "roar around" about salt makers and others, it exposes the grievances existing and does more—*it tries to suggest a remedy*—a remedy to relieve the public from the enormous tax which the present price of salt imposes.

We have not our copy of the "immortal bard" about, neither have we the minor playwrights at hand, so we cannot quite repay the quotation so "snugly" indulged in by the *Observer*. We recollect, however, that there is somewhere a character, who, as an indictment against evildoers is read, exclaims—"Me! me! me, again!" and so on. The promptitude with which the *Observer* appropriates all general remarks to itself might suggest (to the censorious—*of* course) a parallel which we will not draw until we can get the "documents" and *that* man brings back our "immortal bard." We admonish *that* man to produce it promptly, so that we can make an "elegant extract." Not that we will promise even then. But we want our "immortal bard."

By the way we neither set ourselves to account for nor excuse the rise in salt. We give the reasons assigned by parties themselves. *We* do not assign them, nor endorse them. We say "if" so and so is the case. And yet in the face of this the *Observer* says that we address ourselves to the task of accounting for and excusing the enormous rise of two thousand per cent. in salt! By the way, are not salt makers manufacturers? This is a great world, but another "bard," whether "immortal" or not, says that it is "all a fleeting show," which is some comfort. Let us close in a solemn and becoming manner.

WE HAD the pleasure, on Saturday, of a visit from Captain Wightman, Quartermaster of the Sixth Regiment, N. C. State Troops. The Captain looks healthy and robust, and reports the regiment generally as "enjoying the same blessing." He was on a visit to this State on business connected with the regiment, getting winter clothing, etc.

Captain Wightman seems to think an engagement on the line of the Potomac imminent, and indeed almost inevitable. Things would appear to be tending that way since the interruption of navigation on the Potomac River and by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal have measurably cut off supplies from the Capital and rendered an inactive position there almost impossible to maintain. Nothing short of a successful advance against our lines can re-open the Potomac or enable supplies to be obtained in sufficient quantity to render Washington City tenable during the winter.

Operations however, are very difficult. The deep, tough, bottomless clay roads are almost impassable in the winter time, and will place any advancing or attacking party at a serious disadvantage.

Of course reports of all sorts are prevalent, but they amount to very little. For instance it was reported here yesterday by a passenger from Charleston, that a despatch had been received in that city on Saturday, to the effect that a fight had already commenced at Centreville. We need not say that this is all a mistake, and not confirmed. There may be something in the report of the Northern papers that the attack on the Evansport batteries is to be made by the Federal fleet, or at least that the fleet is to co-operate in any movement of the army in that direction.

THE MAILS bring full confirmation of the reported capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, and their lodgment in Fortress Monroe. Indeed, coming as the news did yesterday by telegraph, the source of the dispatch and the authority given left no doubt of its correctness. The fact has been officially communicated to the war department at Richmond.

The arrest of these gentlemen is to be regretted.—They are able and distinguished citizens of the Confederacy, but they would be the first themselves to scout at the idea that the republic has not many, very many sons, as able, as devoted, as patriotic as they are. The country may regret her sons. They are her jewels, but the loss of one or two from among millions will neither dim the lustre of her crown, nor the deprivation of their services weaken her arm or enfeeble her councils.

Captain Charles Wilkes, who entered the Navy in 1818, having been appointed from his native State, New York, and made a Captain as late as 1855, has signalized himself under his new title by some rather ominous achievements, having been a volunteer participant in some of the closing transactions of the day and night when the Federal power vanished from Norfolk and Portsmouth, *not* in a blaze of glory. His cruise in the San Jacinto is probably his first sea service under his present commission, and it may well be doubted whether his present rash act will shine hereafter with a less baleful lustre than that given out by the lurid flames that enveloped the Navy at Gosport and sought to envelope in common ruin the twin cities of the Elizabeth. By mere brute force, against the protest of the British captain, he seized two persons charged with political offences, and took them from the deck of a British mail steamer, either in neutral Spanish waters or on the high seas. The right of visitation or even of search in its broadest sense, as claimed by Great Britain in her most arrogant days, never reached far enough to cover an act like this, and no free nation would ever consent to any extradition act that would stipulate for the surrender of *political* prisoners. Viewing the thing from every side, from every point of observation and in every light in which it can be placed we cannot see how captain Wilkes can escape dismissal, or the Lincoln Government avoid war if they refuse to disavow the acts of their too zealous naval officer.

Captain Wilkes is an instance of the zeal of the Navy in maintaining the absolutism of Lincoln. Although a New Yorker by birth, Capt. W. married a Southern lady—has children settled South—in North Carolina, at Charlotte—he owns interests in this State and probably in South Carolina. We think the lady he married was a daughter of Doctor Caldwell, President of the South Carolina College at Columbia. After forty-three years spent in the Naval service of the United States we could hardly expect Captain Wilkes to act against the service in which he had been so long engaged, but we can account for his very forward zeal in no other way than by referring to the peculiar habits of thought which long possession of authority is apt to engender. A courteous gentleman in private life, Captain Wilkes has always had the reputation of being among the most rigid disciplinarians in the Navy, and indeed has been thought to have carried discipline to the extreme of severity, if not cruelty. No doubt he looks upon the Southerners as mutineers, and their secession as violative of discipline, and of that unquestioning obedience which is the first necessity of the service in which his life has been spent. It may be found, however, that there are other authorities in the world besides Secretary Welles, and other ships besides the San Jacinto, and other guns than those presided over by Captain Wilkes.

THE ELECTION in this State is over and we are satisfied. We hope everybody else is, for it would be neither profitable nor right for any of us to indulge in growlings, and as little in undue exultations. On an average, things have gone pretty much in accordance with our notions, under the circumstances. In most cases where a direct issue was made, as in the fifth, sixth and seventh districts, those Candidates for Congress against whose positions we felt bound to protest, have been defeated. We have not the returns from the vote for Presidential electors, but we suppose the ticket at the head of this paper has been elected, at least that seems to be generally conceded, and is no doubt so.—We simply state what we believe to be the facts, with satisfaction naturally, but without any disposition to exult or crow, since, in the first place, we entered into the contest, if such it could be called, with no sort of personal feeling, and in the second place, because the present is no time for the exhibition of any feeling of triumph by anybody at the South over any of their fellow citizens of the same section, even if they felt it, which we do not.

We would remark in reference to the result in the 5th district, over which we regret to notice in the Raleigh *Standard* a peculiar article at the expense of one of the candidates, Mr. Venable, (with the personal feelings existing between which gentleman and the editor of the *Standard* we have nothing to do,) that that result does not fairly, certainly not fully, warrant the inferences drawn from it in the article in the *Standard* of the 16th, headed "Official Vote in the Fifth District." We have been informed since the election by more than one gentleman, that so strongly had Mr. Turner avowed his objectionable tenets that nearly all opposed to such tenets, resolved to cast their vote for almost any one to defeat him, certainly to concentrate them on either of the other candidates, if they only knew which was the strongest. The vote in the camps being heard before the time for the election in the counties, decided the concentration upon Mr. Arrington. Of this fact the vote in Warren is cited as an instance, where Mr. Arrington received on this account a large number of votes which he would not otherwise have done, and of course, Mr. Venable received a much smaller number than he otherwise would have done.—We do not mention this with the view of detracting anything from Mr. Arrington, who would no doubt have been elected at any rate, as it is evident that he and Mr. Venable might have equally divided the anti-Turner vote between them and either beaten Mr. Turner.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Capt. James D. Bullock who lately successfully ran the blockade while in command of the splendid steamship Fingal, has arrived in Richmond. Captain Bullock says that the people of England are nearly all in favour of the Southern Confederacy. Our cause is advocated by the respectable middle classes, the nobility and merchants, and a majority of the press of Great Britain. He thinks there is a likelihood of Lord Palmerston's proving indifferent to the question involved in the seizure by the Yankees, on the high seas, from a British vessel, of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Lord Palmerston's indifference (if he evinces any) is doubtless caused by his being snubbed at Washington while he represented his Government there as its chief diplomatic agent, which he has, it is said, neither forgotton nor forgiven.

The above from the Richmond *Examiner* is a most amusing piece of nonsense.

In the first place Lord Palmerston never was snubbed at Washington, while he represented his government there as its chief diplomatic agent, and for this simple reason, that *Lord Palmerston never was in Washington!*

In the second place, if, for any reason, Lord Palmerston had any "*snub*-tious" grievance against the Washington government, that would surely be a reason for believing that he would take the first favourable opportunity to resent any indignity offered by that government, and none at all for believing that he would play into the hands of the Lincolnites by submitting to fresh insults from them.

CAMP WYATT, Nov. 16th, 1861.

The Sampson Rangers, Co. A, 30th Regiment N. C. V., desire to tender to the ladies whose names are included in the following list, very many thanks for the liberal contribution of the articles attached to their names:

Mrs R C Holmes, 10 pr socks; Mrs Hardy Stevens, 5 do. do.; Mrs J C Williams, 3 do. do.; Mrs John Bass, 2 do. do.; Miss Virginia Bass, 1 do. do.; Mrs W C Draughon, 1 do. do.; Mrs Gabriel Holmes, 2 do. do.; Miss Betsey Royal, 1 do. do.; Miss Susan Royal, 1 do. do.

AS USUAL, we give to day a good deal of telegraphic news, and as usual again, we give it for what it is worth, without vouching for it. Indeed it would be unwise to vouch for any news coming from beyond the limits of the Confederate States, and consequently passing through Northern channels.

We take it that the foreign part of it, that relating to the correspondence between Mr. Henry W. Hayman and Lord John Russell is in the main correct. Lord John Russell is a political scholar, with a tinge of Exeter Hall and a strong suspicion of red tape. *His* sympathies are not with us They never will be. Neither are those of the real ruler of England, Lord Palmerston, but the latter is a live statesman and will yield to circumstances. With all the hypocritical professions of England, France or any other European monarchy, who does not know that it is a matter of pride and pleasure to their rulers to see civil war in this country, and that, were it in the power of any of them to settle it at once by a simple act of volition that act would remain unperformed until considerations of their own personal and political safety compelled them to it? The time is coming that must cause Lord Russell and other red-tapists to change their tune or leave office. The causes operating to produce this effect will be unmixed with any considerations of friendship or sympathy for us. Well, we will have the less to thank Europe for, and will feel under fewer obligations to any one.

There is evidently something working among the followers of Fremont in the West, and it might amount to something more, if Fremont was not in truth rather too shallow a humbug to do much. Jessee might do something. *She* is Old Tom Benton's own daughter, sure enough. It may do some little good yet.

The report coming through the New York *Independent*, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, that Seward should have virtually given up the ship, is rather queer—at least that he should have so expressed himself. It is true the *Independent* ought to be good enough authority, if "blackness" in every sense of the term be one of the important ensignia of authority in the Lincolnite camp, and it is said that recent visits made to the West by Secretary of War Cameron, and by officers high in his department, have gone far to shake the confidence of the Lincoln administration in the success of the policy of coercion. The state of things found to exist in Kentucky and Missouri was one of absolute hostility, rapidly verging to unanimity against the Federal government, while the North Western States were tired of a war that deprived them of a market for their products while it subjected them to heavy taxation for the benefit of Eastern capitalists. In spite of all this, however, we think there is some mistake about Seward's having expressed himself as the *Independent* is reported as having represented him to have done. It don't look probable. It is not Sewardish, because if he had done so, it might have been candid, and he is too good an economist of truth to indulge in candor.

The fact that Hatteras can no longer be held is now so frequently repeated, and so generally admitted, that we must take it for granted that it *is* indeed a fact.—Ours is an unpleasant coast for winter cruising, and the Hatteras Banks are not *more* desirable than the Garden of Eden, especially in the absence of fig-leaves.

By far the most startling news brought to-day by the telegraph, is the announcement of the capture of our Commissioners to England and France, Mr. Mason of Virginia and Mr. Slidell of Louisiana.

If this be true, and it really bears the marks of truth in the many corroborative circumstances accompanying it, it is certainly destined to bring matters still more rapidly to a decisive issue, that is, if in the first place, it should indeed turn out that these gentlemen were taken from on board a *bona fide* English vessel, sailing from a neutral port and against which no charge existed of its having violated an existing and effective blockade, and in the second place, the English government should yet retain any self-respect or determination to maintain the honor of its flag. If these two contingencies should concur, then Mr. Lincoln's government will have to disavow the action of the Commander of the San Jacinto, deliver the Commissioners up to the protection of the English flag, or else incur a war with England.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

WE HEAR little from the South Carolina coast. Perhaps there is not much for us to hear, and of the little there is, all may not be pleasant, still the cutting off of information causes the finding out of any number of mare's nests, the eggs whereof produce no colts.

Criminations are not only useless but they may become positively hurtful. We suppose our fellow citizens of South Carolina did all they could at Port Royal. They were not taken unprepared, for if report does not lie, Governor Pickens had expressed full confidence in the state of all the defences. Yet these defences fell even sooner than our little fort at Hatteras did—far sooner indeed, and the garrisons were not taken, simply because they were able to get off under the cover of woods, and thus to their own boats out of the reach of the enemy's shot and shell. This could not be done in the Hatteras affair by a handful of men on a narrow strip of sand wholly swept by hostile shot and out of sight of land. Hatteras and Port Royal were both misfortunes, though, as it turns out, Hatteras was a barren victory to the Lincolnites, as, after all it has cost them, they cannot hold it; and, after all it has cost us, North Carolina will hardly care to try to keep up a fort there, simply that privateers from other States may find refuge under its guns.

Well, let us say that Hatteras and Port Royal were both misfortunes—let neither of them become the subjects of crimination or recrimination between the people of the two Carolinas. We intend to indulge in nothing of the kind, and we do think that some of our more southern cotemporaries who have not been quite so silent about Hatteras as they might have been, will hereafter have a little less to say upon that subject.—Hatteras has about worked itself out. It may require pretty hard knocks to work the invaders out of Port Royal. The whole South will help, and no State more bravely or loyally than North Carolina.

But these affairs have attracted attention to the question of coast defences—of mere field works, with no bomb-proof protections for their guns against the fire of many large and heavily armed ships. So far the result has not been a success, at least in the two instances referred to. Indeed they have been worse than useless, as they not only did no good, but occasioned us expense, while they supplied the enemy with the trophies of a cheaply earned triumph, allowing B. F. Butler to retire to Boston in bogus glory, and furnishing the New York *Herald* with a full column-full of blazing captions. The *Herald* blooms out into capitals and exclamation points over Port Royal in a style only paralleled by the display it made over the "great Union victory" at Manassas the day after the battle. We trust that it will yet be furnished with a reverse to this picture, as decisive, if not so prompt as that with which it was compelled to contrast its first baseless glorifications over its supposed triumph at Manassas.

But are these open earthworks the thing, save as positions to arrest for a time the advance of an enemy or strengthen an entrenched camp? Vessels do not now come to anchor as they used to do to attack batteries—they form separately a comparatively small and uncertain mark at long shelling distance, while on the contrary a field work of any size being stationary and of considerable extent, its range is easily got. None of our mud forts with the few guns mounted on them could hope to meet with any success in returning shell for shell with a large fleet. The chance for a land battery is in direct horizontal firing, and in order that it may improve that chance to advantage, it requires to be protected from perpendicular firing or bombardment.—This being done, with embrasures properly constructed and proper casements made for the guns, ships cannot drive men from their guns, nor indeed can they expect to effect any thing by direct firing against properly constructed and steadily served batteries without coming so near and remaining so long as would place their own safety in imminent jeopardy. Mere shelters for the men—"rat-holes," as they are called, only do harm—offering a temptation to the men not to stand to their guns, since to obtain protection they must run from their pieces. A few casemated guns at Hatteras would have compelled the Yankee fleet either to have come within easy range, or gone away without effecting anything.

We learn that casements or casemates, which is it? may be made, not for nothing, of course, but that they can be made at an expense by no means so great as has been represented nor great enough to offer a barrier to their construction, and being so made will be really worth a great deal, and not require to be abandoned without the men at the guns having a chance to inflict any punishment upon fleets which now shelling them out at their leisure.

Since the seige of Sebastopol, people have had confused ideas about open earthworks and so forth, as though the Russians had nothing else. Their harbor defences were tremendous casemated stone fortresses.—Their Malakoff was not an open work, it was a tower. They did not defend a mere post by reason of the strength of their works. They were an army inside entrenchments resisting another army outside of them.—The history of the Crimean campaigns offer no precedents, because they present no parallels to the state of the circumstances existing here at this time. Yet even that entrenched camp, with a vast army behind its breastworks could not resist finally the "infernal fire" which the allies brought against it.

Perhaps we may be accused of offering opinions about matters with which we are wholly unacquainted. But we can hardly be accused of doing so with any fairness, since we do little more than state admitted facts, or repeat facts and opinions derived from the experience of others in whose judgment we place a large amount of reliance, even if we do not in our own.

THE NEWS to-day appears to be somewhat interesting, and even "important if true," that from Missouri especially. We will probably have some further in regard to the reported fight at Springfield before long.—We trust that it will be confirmed.

We think the telegraph is correct in characterizing the Federal talk about Port Royal as pretty much balderdash.

The Sumter has been captured so often *on paper*, that we must regard the report of her capture off the coast of Texas, by the steam frigate Niagara as rather apocryphal.

There may be truth in the reported capture of an English Steamer, but we are not sure of it by any means.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

SO FAR as we can learn through public or private channels, the reports of the dissaffection of the negroes around Port Royal is almost wholly a Yankee invention. The servants are certainly not under as good control as formerly, simply because their masters are not present to give direction to their labors.

As for the amount of cotton that the invaders will get, it will be like the alms-giving of a hypocrite—"nothing to nobody." From all we can hear, the planters are displaying a self-sacrificing patriotism that puts to shame even the conflagration of Moscow, for in their case the act is voluntary, whereas in the case of the Russian Capital it was done under the compression of a powerful military government. The Northern manufacturers will get little cotton from South Carolina, for it will be burned by its owners before it will be allowed to fall into their hands. Indeed the fine long staple cotton of the Sea Islands is mostly called for in the production of those finer and fancier fabrics which are nearly all manufactured in France.

The large brags which the New York *Herald* makes about new expeditions, and so on, are worth—what the word of that paper generally *is* worth.

AN INCIDENT OF THE COLUMBUS FIGHT.—A LESSON TO ABOLITIONISTS.—The Memphis *Argus* tells the following:

Our esteemed citizen, Lem. Farren, of this county, had a son in the fight at Columbus, who was, perhaps, the fight to meet his death. His servant was with the company, and, in the progress of the battle, missed his master. Looking for him, he found him cold in death. The faithful slave took his young master's musket and cartridge box, fell into the ranks, and fought all day with unflinching gallantry, dealing death to many a Lincolnite.

THE BATTLE NEAR COLUMBUS—OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 13th inst., published the following as a complete list—except that of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment—of the casualties in killed, wounded and missing of the Confederate forces at the battle of Belmont, near Columbus, Ky.:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
13th Tennessee	28	75	46	149
2d Tennessee	18	68	33	114
21st Tennessee	13	62	5	80
22d Tennessee	10	67	9	86
154th Tennessee	—	13	—	13
11th Louisiana	13	43	—	56
13th Arkansas	11	45	23	79
Watson's Battery	2	4	1	7
Mississippi Battalion	—	1	—	1
Total	95	373	117	585

Arrival of Gen. Albert Pike—His Success in the West.

Gen. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, arrived in Richmond last Saturday, on business connected with his labors among the Indian nations of the West as Commissioner of the Confederate States. His mission, thus for has proved an entire success, and favorable treaties have been made with all the numerous and powerful tribes scattered through the vast territory lying between Kansas and New Mexico. They have now four regiment of troops in the field, and are making common cause with the South. The advantage of such an alliance at this time is incalculable, and the ultimate results will be no less important. The enmity of these Indians in such an emergency as the present, would have been a source of perpetual annoyance and injury. The hazardous and laborious undertaking of Gen. Pike, and its successful accomplishment, entitle him to the highest praise and gratitude.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NEWS FROM THE ENEMY.—Intelligence received at the passport office, from a most reliable source, confirms the accounts of the enemy fitting out two more expeditions at Annapolis, Maryland. The troops embarking are to be commanded by Captains Porter and Gibbons—the former officer was with Major Anderson at Fort Sumter. Four daily trains run constantly between Washington and New York. The six months' men, whose terms of enlistment are expiring, are re-enlisting. Large numbers of troops are still passing to Washington. They are preparing to build another bridge across the Potomac. The Long Bridge and the Chain Bridge have both been broken and are out of order and unfit at present for the passage of any considerable body of troops.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE NEWS FROM BEAUFORT, and the neighborhood represents everything to be apparently quiet. Whatever movements are progressing are not of a nature to be made public, as yet. The following official letter from Capt. Ives, relative to the condition of the negros who were left on the plantations, will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS }
Coosawatchie, November 13, 1861. }

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiries, I have the honor to inform you, that, in my opinion, there has been some misapprehension in regard to the condition and state of feeling of the negroes in the vicinity of Beaufort, and upon Port Royal Island. I visited Beaufort, and rode through the Island, in company with a small escort, yesterd y morning. We saw no indications of any general disaffection among the negroes. Some disorders, it is true, appeared to have transpired during the absence of the whites; but all of the negroes whom we met, and we conversed with many of them, appear disposed to remain, and look after the property of their masters, and to be only desirous that the latter should not suffer, by their absence from their plantations. We found many of the blacks continuing their regular work, and the few who were ranging about away from their homes, appeared to have done so only from the fact, that they were not under their usual control, and seemed to be heartily tired of their temporary relaxation.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

J. C. IVES,
Capt. Eng. C. S. A.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY, Coosawatchie.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 15th, via MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 16, 1861 }

Correspondence between British Cotton Importers and Lord John Russell—Unfavorable Reply of the Latter.

The last steamer from Europe brings a series of letters between Henry W. Hayman, on the part of the cotton importing interest in England, and Lord John Russell, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Hayman informs Lord Russell, that in conjunction with other merchants, he had in contemplation the fitting out of a number of ships for the purpose of trading with New Orleans and other southern ports, and asks that the protection of Her Majesty's cruisers on the West India station may be given to the ships intended for this expedition, or else that the ships may be permitted and authorized to defend themselves under certain restrictions.

Russell replies that Her Majesty's Government will not afford the slightest protection or countenance to such enterprise. He says that the "United States" and the *so-called* "Confederate States," are engaged in civil war, and Her Majesty's Government has recognized that state of things, and has taken a position of neutrality between the contending parties. Under these circumstances, any British ship, being a neutral, which knowingly attempts to break an effective blockade, is liable to capture and condemnation; and if such ship defends herself by force against a national vessel enforcing such blockade, such defence, under the law of nations, exposes the ship and cargo to condemnation as a prize, and the persons who commit the act to severe treatment according to the laws of war.

Yankee Fleet Preparing.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 11th says that an expedition is now prepared, if it has not already sailed, that will seal the harbors of Savannah and Charleston against the entrance or exit of any further Theodora or Nashville expeditions. Also that a flotilla of thirty (30) vessels is now in that harbor, (New York,) armed and manned, and ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. The vessels are peculiarly fitted by size, draft and armament, for harrassing the coasts of Alabama and Louisiana.

Particulars of the Loss of the North Britton.

A dispatch from Montreal, Canada East, of the 11th, says that the third officer of the steamship North Briton had arrived at Farther Point in a schooner, and reports that the North Briton struck on Paraquet Island on the morning of the 5th, it then blowing a gale. No lives were lost. The passengers and crew were landed at Point Marine. Only a few mail bags were saved, and those perfectly saturated.

Affair at Guyandotte, Va.

A despatch from Gallipolis, Ohio, of the 11th instant, says that Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio River, 36 miles below Gallipolis, was attacked the night before by six hundred "rebels." Out of one hundred and fifty Federals stationed there, only fifty escaped, the rest being killed or taken prisoners.

Batteras Untenable.

Baltimore dates to the 11th, say that Captain Dowell, of the 20th Indiana regiment, returned from Hatteras, says that it was found impossible for the regiment to remain any longer.

U. S. Senator from Oregon.

Dates from San Francisco, Cal., to the 11th,—(Query—11th Oct. ?)— say that Benjamin Stark has been appointed U. S. Senator from Oregon. Stark is a Democrat, and a native of Connecticut.

Discharged from Fort Warren.

Ex-Mayor Bunker, of Mobile, and Wm. Pierce, of N. Orleans, were discharged from Fort Warren, near Boston, on the 11th inst.

Yankee Prisoners at Memphis—Gen. Polk still Suffering.

One hundred Yankee prisoners arrived in Memphis, Ten., on the 15th inst. Thousands welcomed them without insult.

Gen. Polk is still suffering from his accident, (occasioned by the bursting of a gun at Columbus, Ky.) Gen. Pillow has again interdicted shipments of corn.

Fremont at St. Louis—Trouble in the Wigwam.

The St. Louis Republican says that there was an immense Fremont demonstration, endorsing him, which with his response denouncing the Administration, showed that there was trouble in the Federal wigwam.

Seward Disheartened.

Beecher's Independent says that Secretary Seward has expressed the conviction that Government cannot succeed in the war, and that peace will be declared in ninety days.

Columbus Threatened.

Columbus, Ky., is threatened with another formidable attack.

Arrest of the Confederate Commissioners.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17th, 1861.

It has been ascertained that the Federal vessel San Jacinto, boarded the British steamer at sea and took off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries Eustis and McFarland. They are all now at Fortress Monroe.

The news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was communicated to Norfolk from Fortress Monroe, by Gen. Wool to Gen. Huger. Commodore Wilkes commanded the San Jacinto that arrested the Commissioners.

There is nothing of interest from Manassas or the other camps.

Official Report of the Battle at Pikesville Ky.

Northern papers publish a dispatch of the battle at Pikesville, Ky., in which it is stated that the Federals killed five hundred and took one thousand Confederate prisoners.

A letter from Gen. Humphrey Marshall, just received at the War Department, says that the Pikesville battle occurred with three hundred Confederates against fifteen hundred Federals. Our loss was one killed, four wounded, and seven missing. The Federal loss was two hundred and seven killed, as counted, one hundred and forty wounded, and two hundred prisoners. This unequal loss resulted from the fact that our men were successfully ambuscaded, and the enemy were entrapped.

Federal Report of the Pikesville Battle, &c., &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 16th, 1861.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal, of 13th inst., publishes the following dispatches, which are doubtless greatly exaggerated:

"PARIS, KY, Nov. 12th.—Gen. Nelson met the rebels on Friday last at Pikesville, Pike County, and won a glorious victory."

"Second Dispatch.—Col. Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with thirty-eight hundred men, and Col. Harris, of the second Ohio, in front, with six hundred; Harris falling back and Moore pressing forward, until the enemy were brought in the midst of Nelson's whole brigade, when our forces pressed them on all sides, killing four hundred and taking one thousand prisoners. The balance were scattered in all directions. The loss of the Federals was small. The battle lasted during Friday and Saturday.—Among the prisoners were Gens. John S. Williams and Hawes."

Tom Critt nden Marching on Russellville.

The Louisville Courier of to-day says that it is reported that Gen. Tom Crittenden, with ten thousand Yankees, was within twenty-five miles of Russellville. The Courier thinks it probable that it is intended to disperse the Sovereignty Convention, which meets at that place on Monday.

Cincinnati advices of the 12th inst. state that the defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte, Va., was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhabitants. It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens to massacre the Federal troops in cold blood.

The citizens invited the Federals into their houses on Sunday evening, and being off duty they accepted it and after dark the rebel cavalry dashed in town, murdering the unarmed soldiers. The rebel citizens, men and women, rushed to arms, and aided the cavalry in the slaughter of the Federals. The camp was prepared for the defensive, but they were overpowered and had to break

When Col Zeigler arrived and learned the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town reduced to ashes.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 18th, 1861.

Major Martin, of the Natchez Cavalry, captured a Captain, Lieutenant and thirty privates of the 38th New York regiment, within two miles of Upton's mill. Four of the enemy were killed, and several wounded. Martin sustained no loss.

Five four-horse wagons, loaded with corn, were also captured.

Late Northern papers say that the North is jubilant over the Yankee success at Port Royal, and that the next demonstration will probably be a fleet attack on Evansport.

Unfortunate Surprise.

An unfortunate surprise of our own scouting parties on the Peninsula occurred early on last Wednesday morning, causing the death of Major Bagley of Mobile, formerly of Georgia; slightly wounding Capt. Morris in the hand, and severely wounding Mr. Rodgers in the leg, which was amputated. Both of the latter are from Burke county, Geo. Some few Virginians were very slightly wounded. The remains of Major Bagley are *en route* for Mobile.

FROM MISSOURI.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18th, 1861.

A special dispatch to the True Delta, dated Memphis the 16th, says that the Appeal has published an Extra this morning, announcing that a battle had taken place near Springfield, Missouri, in which the Confederates were victorious. The Federal forces were vastly superior to ours, including Fremont's celebrated body guard. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was heavy.

Gens. Price and McCulloch are confident of being able to drive the enemy out of Missouri.

The Ordinance of Secession has unanimously passed the Legislature of Missouri. There was a full quorum of both Houses when the ordinance passed.

The bearer of dispatches from Neosho for Richmond brings the above news.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 18th, 1861.

Intelligence received from Washington, states that two more naval expeditions will soon be en route South. It is believed to be all gammon.

It is reported that the privateer Sumter has been captured on the coast of Texas by the Frigate Niagra.

The official Federal report of the casualties at Port Royal, state that they had 8 killed and 23 wounded.

A dispatch from Washington to Baltimore, Nov. 14th, says that two millions dollars worth of Cotton was seized at Beaufort, and that the South Carolinians were professing loyalty to the Federal government, and that preparations were making to establish a Navy Yard at Port Royal, and other balderdash.

CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 14th, 1861.

An arrival at this port reports the capture of an English Steamer by a Federal frigate. The former is said to have had a cargo of munitions of war for the Confederates. She was carried to Key West.

LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14th, 1861.

The Steamship Niagra has arrived from Liverpool, with dates via Queenstown to the 3d inst.

The commercial article of the London Times says that it would be glad to see the establishment of the Confederate States, because the political power of the South would thereby be lessened.

Sir John Packington in a recent speech said that the great powers of Europe should remonstrate against the continuance of the war in America.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independent Belge*, intimates that the proposed intervention in Mexican affairs has an ulterior object, and says that the time must come when the Cotton blockade will cease to be tolerated. That paper names January as the time. Fourteen English and French war vessels are at Halifax.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 19th, 1861.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American says that a gentleman direct from Elizabethtown reports that the Federals, 4,000 strong, had advanced to Bacon Creek.

The small pox of a virulent type and the black measels are raging fearfully among the Federal troops at Muldrough's Hill. Large numbers are dying daily.

A portion of Hardee's forces, under Col. Clairborne, sent to break up the Federal Camp at Tompkinsville, returned to Bowling Green on the 17th, the Federals having left two days before the Confederates arrived.

A special dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington on the 11th, says that a gentleman occupying a high position in Mexico has just arrived at Washington with important information, which had been laid before the government. It appears that the whole West coast of Mexico and Sonoro is greatly excited in consequence of the contemplated intervention of England, France and Spain relative to Mexican affairs, and they have applied to the Federal Government to know whether they will sustain them against the intrigues of Spain.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 12th inst., has a special despatch that a privateer and two schooners were burned in San Juan Inlet on the night of the 9th inst., by boats from the steam sloop Tuscarora.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune of the 11th instant says that a person in citizen's dress, with a pass from General McClellan's head quarters, who had visited all the posts on the left wing of the Federal army on Saturday, was recognized on his return to Alexandria as an officer of the "Rebel" army.

A special despatch to the Nashville *Union and American*, from Russellville, Kentucky, on the 18th instant, says that the Sovereignty Convention met that morning, with fifty-one counties represented. H. C. Burnett was chosen President. A provisional government for southern Kentucky will certainly be formed to-morrow. Geo. W. Johnson, of Scott county, will be appointed Governor.

President Davis' Message.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1861.

The President, in his message, reports an abundant yield of the products of agriculture during the past year, for which thanks are due to Divine Providence.

New branches of industry have been sustained, and the manufacturing of the comforts of life have increased as the conflict continues, and are gradually leaving us independent of the world, in supplying us with munitions of war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by winter, have afforded protection to the country, and their services and bravery have entitled them to our praise and gratitude.

The conflict now extends from the Chesapeake to the confines of New Mexico and Arizona, and the Confederate States are much stronger than when the war commenced.

The message refers to the results of the triumph of our arms and operations in Missouri and Kentucky, and the condition of our financial and other affairs. It advises the completion of the railway route from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro', North Carolina, on the North Carolina Rail Road, [Danville Connection] thus forming three lines to Richmond.

The message

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: During the session of the Confederate States District Court, for the District of North Carolina, held at Goldsboro' last week, His Honor, Judge Biggs, called the attention of the District Attorney, Mr. George V. Strong, to the elaborate opinion of Judge Magrath, of South Carolina, as to the jurisdiction of the District Court of South Carolina over a vessel captured on the high seas by a Confederate privateer, and brought into a port in the State of North Carolina, and now lying there. The following argument was delivered in the case by Mr. Strong. It will doubtless interest many of your readers, and I trust you will publish it in your paper. It was pronounced by the ablest members of the bar to be conclusive and unanswerable.

Very Respectfully, D. C.

The Dixie, a private armed vessel, acting under Letters of Marque and Reprisal from the Confederate States of America, captures on the high seas a barque, called the Gem, the property of Alien Enemies, and brings her into the port of Beaufort, in the District of North Carolina. While lying in said port, a libel is filed against her in the name of the owners and crew of the Dixie, in the District Court, for the District of South Carolina. Is the case properly constituted for that Court? Judge Magrath, the presiding officer of the said Court, has published an elaborate opinion maintaining the affirmative. I am constrained to differ from him *in toto cœlo*.

The Act of Congress, No. 106, approved 6th May, 1861, (second session, page 25, section 7) declares that in the case of all captured vessels, &c., which shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, the District Court of the Confederate States shall have exclusive original jurisdiction thereof, as in cases of *Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction*.

It will be observed that a distinction is here taken between prize causes and civil causes of Admiralty jurisdiction. The question then presents itself, what is the jurisdiction of said Court in *civil* causes of Admiralty jurisdiction, thus understood? The answer is found in the Act of the Confederate Congress, No. 83, approved 9th March, 1861, (acts of 1st session, page 230) which declares, that "the said District Court shall have original cognizance of all civil causes of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under the revenue laws or laws of navigation of the Confederate States, when the seizure, or complaint arises on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of one hundred or more, and within the respective districts, as well as on the high seas." It has been decided that the District Court of the District, in which any seizure is made of the *res* or *corpus* of the offence, or laws of navigation and trade, has exclusive cognizance thereof, so that no case arising on said seizure can be properly constituted in any other Court, under any circumstances. In other matters, it is admitted, that all the District Courts have concurrent jurisdiction. But Judge Magrath seeks to distinguish between a Court's having *cognizance* of the subject matter, and its having *jurisdiction* of the particular case. It is very clear he says, that each District Court has jurisdiction of marine torts, wherever committed, and of marine contracts wherever made, but certainly no one of them has cognizance of any particular case, unless, either the property come within reach of the Court's process, so that it can be arrested, or their estate, so that it may be attached, in lieu of arresting their persons, or, the proceeding be against, when the proceeding is *in rem*, which may be taken into the custody of the Court, that they can be taken hold of by one of these officers, and judgment or decree pronounced therein is of no validity. An analogous case is furnished by the Courts of Common Law. A personal contract is made in England. The Superior Court of Law of that jurisdiction of the *subject*, but can have no jurisdiction of any cause growing out of it, until the debtor's estate, at least that of the defendant, are bound by the process of the Court. This, and nothing more than this, is meant, when it is said, as in the case of Pet. Rep., 237 in note, (cited by Judge Magrath) that the jurisdiction of the District Court is limited by the nature of the case, over which it has cognizance.

As to proceedings *in rem* in civil causes, the authorities show that *speciale forum tribuit locus in quo res sunt*. So, in Conkling's U. S. Admiralty, it is said at page 36, on the authority of Judge Story, to be very clearly settled, that in proceedings *in rem*, or the *real* actions of the Civil Law, the proper forum is the *locus rei sitæ*. See also to the same effect page 37, of the same volume.

Judge Magrath seems to have entirely overlooked the existing or qualifying words in the statute just cited, conferring jurisdiction, to wit, "as in civil cases contradistinguished from prize cases, &c," and he himself sets up the objection when he says "in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, the warrant or order of the Court, issued by the officer, brings into Court the specific thing against which relief is sought." Now the officer has no warrant or order beyond the limits of his district. Act of Confederate Congress, No. 83, Sec. 5, (1st Session, page 113.) If this be so, and if in civil cases, (a branch of the *ordinary* jurisdiction,) the Court can have no cognizance or jurisdiction where the officer cannot seize the specific thing, and if the jurisdiction in prize cases is governed by the same rules as in civil cases, it follows *inevitably*, that the Marshal of the District Court of one State, being unable to seize and take into custody a vessel lying in the port of another State, the said Court can have no cognizance thereof.

It will be observed, that in the Act above referred to, conferring jurisdiction in prize cases, the qualifying words already cited, are confined to cases where the prize is actually brought within the Confederate States, and that the act of the U. S. conferring the same jurisdiction, there is no such limitation, the prize jurisdiction being considered a part of the civil jurisdiction. No doubt, therefore, against my view of the subject, can be derived from any case decided in the Courts of the U. S., whether the prize was condemned while lying in a foreign port, or a domestic port not within the District exercising jurisdiction (of which latter kind, however it is believed that no case can be found) Nor, as attempted by his Honor, from that portion of our Act which allows the prize to be carried into a neutral port, and there, to be condemned by our Courts. But, the limiting words of the statute *out of view*, no argument can be derived against my position from the general practice of condemning prizes, while in foreign, neutral ports. This is a violation of principle, and is only tolerated for the sake of convenience. It is said in Kent's Commentaries, vol. 1st, marginal pages 103 and 104, "the principle," that *actual* possession of the thing, within the local limits of the District, is necessary to the jurisdiction in proceedings *in rem*. "was admitted to be correct by Sir William Scott, in the Hannah & Mariah, and he acted upon it in a prior case. But he considered that the English Admiralty had gone too far in supporting condemnations in England of prizes abroad in a neutral port, to permit him to recall the *previous* practice of the Court, to the *acknowledged* principle. The Supreme Court of the United States has followed the English rule. This was deemed the most *convenient* practice for neutrals, as well as for the parties at war; and though the prize *was in fact* within the neutral jurisdiction, it was still to be *deemed* under the control of the captor." Now when the prize is within the *actual jurisdiction* of a Court of the country of the captors, it can not be allowable to *establish* the *vicious* practice, and violate the *acknowledged principle* alluded to above, and, in order to sustain such course, resort to the *impractical* idea, that the prize, while in a port of one district, being in possession of the captor, is as much within the control of the Court, as if in the possession of its officer, an idea that was merely hunted up at first to sustain a jurisdiction that was deemed convenient, if not necessary.

The act of Congress, No. 372, approved 30th Aug., 1861, (since jurisdiction was taken in this case.) See acts of the 3rd session, page 70, makes a special provision that the Judge of the prize Court may order the vessel and cargo, (it does not say where situated) to be sold, in certain cases, by the Marshal of the adjoining District, thus showing clearly that a Marshal cannot sell out of his own District; otherwise the Marshal, not of the adjoining district, but of that exercising jurisdiction, could have sold, and this provission of the Statute would have been useless. Would not it then be disrespectful to the lawmakers to suppose, that, without a reason founded upon either necessity or convenience they intended to confer upon a Court authority to order a sale of property by an officer, who, in some cases, could not come within a thousand miles of it at the time of the sale, who could give no possession thereof, and who could not even assure the purchaser that the property purchased by him was then in existence. If such a sale be valid, it is an exception to that otherwise *universal* rule, that, in sales of personal property by ministerial officers, the property must be present, and susceptible of delivery.

The Act of Congress, No. 126, (Acts 2d session, page 19,) forbids the captors to remove the prize, after it has been attached by an adverse claimant, or a claim has been interposed against it on behalf of the Confederate States. Why? For no other reason but that, in proceedings of this nature, "the very thing itself" must be within the local jurisdiction of the Court, whose officer is to dispose of it after condemnation.

The language of the Act of the Congress of the Colonies of North America, declaring that captured vessels should be libelled in the district into which they should be brought, and which is referred to in Judge Magrath's opinion, as having been omitted in the legislation of both the United States and the Confederate States, was thus omitted, because, being in affirmance of a generally recognized principle, it was unnecessary.

It is said by the learned Judge, who cites the authorities to sustain him, that the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the Confederate States is as extensive as that which belongs to the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and he infers that, because that Court has jurisdiction or cognizance in all prize causes where the prize is within the Kingdom of Great Britain, therefore a District Court has jurisdiction of all causes where the prize is within the territorial limits of the Confederate States, this is clearly a *non sequitur*. Sound reason annexes this limitation, that each Court must be proceeding *within the proper sphere of its action*, that sphere being, in the one case, the entire Kingdom of Great Britian, and, in the other, a single State or District, or about the eleventh part of the Confederate States. If there were a General Court of Admiralty exercising jurisdiction throughout the Southern Confederacy, the cases would be parallel.

A powerful argument against Judge Magrath's position is found in the great inconvenience and confusion to which it would lead. Each of the owners and crew of the capturing vessel would have the right to file a libel in behalf of himself and the others in any Court of the Confederacy, and thus, eleven different suits might be progressing about the same subject matter, in which there might be as many conflicting orders and decrees. And although, probably, an exclusive jurisdiction would attach in the court in which proceedings were first instituted, yet, as a defendant or claimant seldom appears in such cases, the fact would not be brought to the attention of most, if not all the other Courts. Thus, in the case before us, it might very well happen that while the Marshal of the South Carolina District, was standing upon the quay in Charleston selling the barque Gleo to some innocent purchaser, she might already have been sold, the proceeds liable to distribution under a decree of this Court, and the barque itself in the possession of its new owners at the distance of a semi circumference of the globe.

I will only add further that no rule can be found in the books, regulating the proceedings of any act of Admiralty in prize cases, which is not based upon the idea that the prize is within the local limits of the District for which the Court is acting.

We understand that Judge Biggs holds the case under advisement.—JOURNAL.

THE WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT "UNION."—Our forces, or a portion of them at, and in the vicinity of Fort Macon have been actively engaged since the storm, overhauling the wreck of the Lincoln transport "Union," which went to pieces near that place with, we are happy to say, very satisfactory results. We understand they will succeed in saving, whole and complete, besides the engine that propelled the ship, two other engines, one for converting salt water into fresh, the other for some useful purpose we have forgotten what—may be for converting salt water into salt, if so it will prove immensely valuable, at any rate the three engines are said to be of the very best quality and cannot be worth less than some hundred or hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The blockaders have been trying to shell our men away from the fat Federal carcass, but then it is no go. When they open on them, they just drop behind the sand banks and wait until the storm of shot and shell has ceased and then go back to their work with as little inconvenience as if they had taken shelter for a moment in a farm house out of a showér of rain. They made a tremendous onslaught the other day which resulted in the killing of a duck, breaking of a plate!—nothing more. The Yankees are cowardly dogs any how.—*Newbern Progress, 15th inst.*

AN UNLUCKY CAPTAIN.—The Lincoln steamer *Union*, which was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina whilst on its way to murder and plunder the people of the South, it seems, was commanded by Captain Garvin, the well known commander, for many years, of the steamship *State of Georgia*. Apart from his base ingratitude, we are glad Lincoln availed himself of the services of this man Garvin. He seldom made a trip with the *State of Georgia* that some accident did not happen to her, and so repeated were such occurrences, that the passenger business of the steamer was entirely broken down. Garvin is now a prisoner of war in North Carolina, and we would regret to see him discharged, except under obligations to take charge of another important Lincoln transport. It would save our batteries the expense and trouble of many a shot.

It is reported that Woodhull of the *Augusta* Schenk, of the *Alabama*, and Barden, of the *Gordon*, are with the fleet, but it needs confirmation.

Savannah Republican.

DISPOSITION OF OUR FORCES IN THE WEST.—We learn that the following disposition has been determined of our force in Western Virginia.

General Jackson's command will go into winter quarters at Monterey.

General Loring's command will be divided; a portion will winter at Greenbrier Bridge, and another portion will be moved to Winchester, Strasburg and the vicinity.

General Floyd is still on the Kanawha, his lines extending from Cotton Hill to Montgomery Ferry.

The Third Virginia Regiment, Colonel Stark, of the Wise Brigade, has been ordered to join General Floyd's command.—*Richmond Examiner.*

TROUBLE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The people of Western North Carolina are very reasonably alarmed at the acts of treason of the Union men of East Tennessee, in destroying railroad bridges, &c. A few days ago a large public meeting was held in Asheville with a view to putting a stop to these traitors. Amongst the proceedings was a resolution to memorialize the Governor, asking for arms and troops. The matter has been entrusted to Dr. S. L. Love, of Haywood, who arrived here on Friday morning. We understand Gov. Clark at once ordered the 29th Volunteers, Col. Robert Vance, now at this point, to march for the West. Dr. Love lost no time in getting through his mission. The Regiment will start for the West in a day or two.

State Journal, 16th inst.

Capture of the English schooners Harmony and Beverly off the Coast of North Carolina—Southerners Enlist (Under Compulsion) as Seamen.—The New York *Times* publishes a letter from a correspondent on board U. S. bark Gemsbok, Nov. 4, from which we take the following:

The United States bark Gemsbok Lieut. Edward Cavendy commanding, left Hamton Roads on the 17th of September, bound for Wilmington, N. C., on the blockade. On the 19th of Sept., off Beaufort, N. C., captured the English schooner Harmony, from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, loaded with fish, trying to run the blockade. On the 22d Sept., off Frying Pan Shoal, captured the schooner Mary A. Pindar, of Wilmington, N. C., loaded with lime. After which we stood in for New Inlet, disguised the ship as a merchantship, and hoisted the jack for a pilot; after which two pilots came off in a boat. Coming close along side, the Captain hailed them, and told them to come on board, and seeing the guns and men on deck, exclaimed, "We are on a United States man-of-war.', After expressing a willingness to support the United States, they took the oath of allegiance and were rated ordinary seamen. On the 3d of October captured the English schooner Beverly, from Halifax, off Wilmington, N. C., loaded with dry goods, fish, &c. On the 19th of October, captured the English brig Ariel, from Liverpool, off Wilmington N. C., loaded with salt, &c. Arrived at Hamton Roads October 30, for officers and men. The Gemsbok is armed with four sixty-eight pounders and two thirty-two pounders, with a complement of one hundred men.

AN ENGLISH MAN-OF-WAR OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.—The Ship-of-War which arrived off this Bar on Saturday last, is the British screw frigate *Immortalite*, Capt. George Hancock, C. B., of 51 guns, and 570 men. She is last from New York, which port she left on Monday, 11th inst., and is to be stationed off this coast, for the protection of British interests. She was visited yesterday, by Mr. Burch, Her Majesty's Consul. We imagine she will call at Port Royal during her cruise. The *Immortalite* is a splendid steam frigate, and carries several 100-pounder Armstrong guns. These formidable weapons are capable of a range of five miles. In a few days we may expect the arrival of the British steam sloop *Racer*, which vessel, being of a draft suitable to our Bar will, perhaps, be permanently stationed near this port.—*Charleston Mercury.*

ABOLITION OF INSECT PESTS.—As our houses and gardens are always more or less infested with vermin, it is satisfactory to know that benzine, an article become sufficiently well known as a detergent, is no less efficacious as an agent in insectide. One or two drops are sufficient to asphyxiate the most redoubtable insect pest, be it beetle, cockchafer, spider, slug, caterpillar, or other creeping thing. Even rats and mice will speedily decamp from any place sprinkled with a few drops of the potent benzine. A singlar fact connected with this application of benzine is, that the bodies of insects killed by it become so rigid that their wings, legs, ect., will break rather than bend if touched. Next day, however, when the benzine has evaporated, suppleness is restored.

London Chronical.

REGIMENTAL CAMP, 8TH N. C. INFANTRY,
Cossawhatchie, S. C., Nov. 14th, 1861.

Dear Journal: I have not had time to write since our regiment left Wilmington, and can scarcely find an opportunity now, as we have hardly been lying stationary long enough at one time to allow any one to write home.

We arrived in Charleston safely on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock. Our reception by the citizens was very kind, and for a few hours we were the objects of much wonder and attention. Wonder, because our drill was indeed excellent, and better than I have ever known the Regiment to do before; and attention because we arrived in the midst of an excitement consequent upon the expected burning of Beaufort, and an expected advance towards the city, and therefore our presence in Charleston was something of a guarantee of protection. We spent over a day in Charleston, and while there, our time was principally occupied in marching the different companies to and from their meals. Monday evening we left there, and encamped that night near what is called "the long bridge," about two miles from the city, and near the expected entrance of the enemy. The next night (Tuesday) about 10 o'clock, we embarked on board the Charleston and Savannah Railroad for this place, where we arrived a little before day. We pitched our tents here yesterday in one of the most miserable and dreary places I have ever seen. We slept under them last night for the first time since leaving Wilmington, and have just finished eating breakfast this morning, being the first time we have had anything like a regular meal since leaving Charleston.

We amused ourselves yesterday, instead of eating, by singing

"Cleon has a thousand biscuit,
Nary one has I."

This place "with the long name," that we are at now, is situated directly on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and about 40 miles, I am told from the last named city, and about 26 from the seacoast. It is a village of some pretensions, situated about half a mile distant from us Near it, and within sight of us, a South Carolina Regiment is stationed, as is also Capt. Moore's Co. of Wilmington Light Artillery. We have seen the "boys" of that Co. since we arrived here. They are all well, and unite with us in most heartily disliking the place. Col. Clingman's Regiment has been hitherto stationed very near us, on the opposite side of the Railroad, but this morning they were removed to a place some ten miles below us in the direction of Savannah.

Since writing the above, orders have arrived for our removal to-morrow morning, to a place by the name of Huguenot, some six miles from here in the direction of the seacoast. We are either to build, or to take possession at that place of a battery already built, I do not know which, as yet.

I have no more news at present to communicate, and will therefore close, only remarking that our boys are all well, and in excellent spirits, notwithstanding our hard life.

Yours, &c. I.

WHAT THE LADIES OF COLUMBUS HAVE DONE.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me through the columns of your paper to pay the ladies of the Columbus Aid Society my highest compliment and greatest esteem for the industrious and prudent manner in which their Society has been conducted, and the success following their efforts to promote the welfare of the soldiers from their county. I am proud to acknowledge the receipt of 25 blankets and quilts, 3 pillows and cases, 34 towels, 100 shirts, 83 pair socks, 42 pair drawers, 2 sheets, 4 papers pins, 6 spools thread, and 1 bundle pepper. Also from Miss Almira R. Gore, 12 shirts and 12 pair socks, besides many other important articles of food, &c., all of which was gotten up by their own industry and perseverance. May Heaven smile on them, and may their days be long in the land which the Lord their God giveth them, and may the soldiers whom they have laboured to make happy, live to thank them face to face in the enjoyment of liberty.

D. N. GORE,
Capt. Co. H., 8th Reg. N. C. V.

FORT JOHNSON, Nov. 15th, 1861.

SIRS: In behalf of the soldiers of the Brunswick company, belonging to the 10th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, I desire through your columns to acknowledge the receipt of, and to return thanks to Mrs. Thomas D. Meares, for her timely donation of 8 blankets, made from carpets.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ALFRED IVERSON,
Col. Com'dg. 10th N. C. V.

Editors Journal, Wilmington.

ARRIVAL OF THE FINGAL.—Our readers will remember an article, which we copied from the New York Herald a week or so ago, in which Bennett expressed a considerable curiosity to know what the Fingal was going to take rifled cannon, arms and munitions of war to the West coast of Africa for. We can inform that individual now, that the Fingal has arrived at a destination,—but owing to stress of weather, convenience of harbor, or some other cause, she made the port of Savannah instead of Congo river, where she met an equally eager set of customers, and appears to be well pleased with the change. And we would further inform Mr. Bennett that instead of the Sumter being taken by the Niagara, she ere this lies safely at anchor in a certain European port, and when she turns up again she will neither be covered with "sea weed or barnacle."

Norfolk Day Book, 15th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—This body will convene at Louisburg, N. C., on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next. The session will open at 9 o'clock, A. M. Ministers and visitors will be passed over the railroads of the State, as usual, at half price. Hacks will be provided at Franklinton, N. C., to convey passengers to Louisburg at half price.

WM. E. PELL, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1861.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, was organized on the 8th inst., at the Crabtree encampment, near this city by the election of the following field officers:

Rev. James Sinclair, of Robeson, Colonel; Captain M. D. Craten, Goldsboro', Lieutenant Colonel; and O. C. Petway, of Halifax, Major.

The following are the officers, with their companies composing this regiment:

Company A. Rough and Ready Boys, Onslow county, Capt. C. C. Barry, and S. B. Taylor, C. G. Cox, and O. F. Costen, Lieutenants.

Company B, Mar on Men, McDowell county, Capt. Wm. Halyburton, and A. M. Erwin, S. J. Blackwell, and J. Goodwin, Lieutenants.

Company C, Scotch Riflemen, Moore county, Capt. John M. Kelly, and Wm. M. Black, E. M. Blue, and Thomas J. Jones, Lieutenants.

Company D, Haw River Boys, Chatham county, Capt. J. H. Lasater, and R. E. Petty, T. W. Richardson, and C. A. Boon, Lieutenants.

Company E, Person Boys, Person county, Captain John G. Jones, and G. Y. Jones, Carter Dey, and G. J. Torian, Lieutenants.

Company F, Redwine Beauregards, Union county, Capt. T. W. Redwine, and John Warwick, Robert Mann, and Sanford Howie, Lieutenants.

Company G, Henderson Rifles, Henderson county, Capt. J. P. Jordan, and Brownlow Morris, Joshua Garring, and Allen Case, Lieutenants.

Company H, Mecklenburg Farmers, Mecklenburg county, Capt. H. M. Dixon, and D. G. Maxwell, D. A. Caldwell, and S. C. Hunter, Lieutenants.

Company I, Wayne County Volunteers, Wayne county, Capt. A. J. Finlayson, and John F. Kennedy, W. B. H. Langston, and W. R. Bass, Lieutenants.

Company K, Burke and Catawba Sampsons, Capt. J. K. Ellis, and P. A. Warlick, J. T. Johnson, and A. Stamey, Lieutenants.—*State Journal.*

Col. Baker's Melancholy Forebodings Realized.

The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following in reference to Col. Baker:

The writer met Col. Baker last June on a steamer going from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe. He said he did not expect to survive the war, that, in his judgment, he never should see the shores of the Pacific again.—This was nearly as much as a presentment on his part as a calculation. He said the troops were green, and it would be necessary for the officers to expose themselves. He had seen service, and would feel it a duty to lead his regiment. The enemy had plenty of sharp shooters and he presumed they would pick him off. He said he believed it would be his fate to die at the head of his regiment, and so he did.

It may illustrate the temper and character of the man to mention that, after saying with as perfect calmness as he could have named the most trivial circumstances, he believed it would be his fate to fall in battle, and that he should never see his home on the Pacific again, he retired from the guards, where he had engaged in conversation, to the cabin, and seating himself to the piano, played with grace and skill, remarkable for a gentleman amateur on that instrument, several touching airs, among them that favorite of the English soldiers before Sebastopol, sweet and mournful Annie Laurie.

Mr. George Wilkes, formerly of the New York *Spirit of the Times*, also makes the following statement of a conversation he had with Baker:

In the month of August last, when he expressed (in view of the recent disaster at Manassas) a natural concern as to the deportment of his troops, he said, "Wilkes, I have some peculiar notions as to the part I am to play in this extraordinary war: and I want you to bear in mind that what I now say to you is not the results of any idle fancy or vague impression. It is doubtful if I shall ever again take my seat in the Senate." To the look of surprise which I turned upon him at this expression, he replied, "I shall not live through this war, and if my troops should show any want of resolution, I shall fall in the first battle. I cannot afford after my career in Mexico, and as Senator of the United States, to turn my face from the enemy." There was no gloom of depression in his manner, but it was characterized by a temperate earnestness which made a deep impression on my mind.

☞ Single copies of the WILMINGTON DAILY JOURNAL may be had every day, as soon as issued, at WHITAKER'S NEW BOOK STORE, MARKET STREET. Also at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE, and at this office.

Salt from Sea Water.

A friend has politely furnished us with an extract from Dr. Rees' new Cyclopædia, on the manufacture of salt from sea water, or sea *brine*. In calling our attention to the extract our friend says that "*too little salt to* MEAT *hastens decomposition*," and adds that "this is a fact not generally known." We do not feel disposed to dispute our friend's assertion in the premises; in fact we are rather inclined to believe that he is correct. Under the head of *Marine Salt*, the Cyclopædia, in speaking of the process of manufacturing salt from sea water says:

The most convenient works for the manufacture of this salt are constructed in the following manner. The saltern is erected at some convenient place near the shore; it is a long and low building, consisting of two parts, one called the fore-horse, and the other the pan-house, or boiling-house. The fore-house serves to receive the fuel, and cover the workmen; and in the boiling-house are placed the furnace, and the pan or boiler in which the salt is made. And in some places they have two pans, one at each end of the building, and the fuel and place for the workmen are in the middle. The furnace opens into the fore-house by two mouths, and from these is carried up a wall to prevent the ashes from flying to the salt-pans, and in this is a door of communication between the two houses. The body of the furnace consists of two chambers, divided from one another by a brick-work, called the *mid feather*, which from a broad base terminates in a high edge nigh the top of the furnace, and by means of short pillars of cast-iron fixed upon it, supports the salt-pan. The pans are oblong and shallow, the common measure being fifteen feet in length, twelve feet in breadth, and sixteen inches in depth; they are commonly made of plates of wrought iron, joined together with nails, and the joints filled with a strong cement; and the bottom of the pan is prevented from bending down, or changing its figure, by hooks fastened to strong iron-bars which are placed across it. Sometimes the sides, which are not always covered with liquid but exposed to the air, are made of lead, iron being liable to be corroded.

Between the sides of the pan and the walls of the boiling-house there runs a walk, five or six feet broad, where the workmen stand to draw out the salt. The roofs are wood, and are fastened with pegs of wood, nails mouldering away into rust in a few months.

Not far distant from the saltern on the sea shore, between full sea and low-water mark, they make a little pond in the rocks, or with stones in the sand; this they call a *lump*; and from this pond they lay a pipe, through which, the sea is in, the water runs into a well adjoining to the saltern, and by this well they pump it into troughs, by which it is conveyed into their ship or cistern, in which it is stored up till they have occasion to use it.

The cistern is built close to the saltern, and may be placed most conveniently between the boiling-houses on the back side of the fore-house. It is made either of wood, brick, or clay, and should be covered with a shed, that the salt-water in it may not be weakened by rains, and should be placed so high that the water may conveniently run out of it into the pans. When the sea-water has stood in the cistern till the mud and sand are settled from it, it is drawn off into the salt-pan; and at the four corners of the salt-pan, where it is supported by the brick-work, and consequently the flame does not touch its bottom, there are placed four smaller leaden pans and scratch-pans, which, for a salt pan of fifteen feet, are usually about a foot and a half long and a foot broad, and three inches deep. These have a bow or circular handle of iron, by which they may be drawn out with a hook when the liquor in the pan is boiling.

The salt pan being filled with sea-water, a strong fire of pit-coal is lighted in the furnace, and then, for a pan which contains about fourteen hundred gallons, the salt-boiler takes the whites of three or four eggs, and incorporates them all with two or three gallons of sea-water, which he pours into the salt-pan, while the water contained in it is only luke-warm, and mixes this with the rest by stirring it about with a rake. In many places they use, instead of eggs, the blood of sheep or oxen to clarify the sea-water, and in Scotland they do not give themselves the trouble of clarifying at all. As the water heats, and approaches boiling, there arises a black frothy scum upon it, which is collected into four small pans at each corner of the boiler, called "scratch-pans;" and a great part is also taken off with flat wooden skimmers. This impurity is earthy matter proceeding from the decomposition of certain earthy salts, and is called by the workmen "scratch." After this the water appears perfectly clear, and by boiling it briskly about four hours, a pan loaded in the common way, that is about fifteen inches deep, will begin to form crystals upon its surface. The pan is then filled up a second time with fresh sea water, applying the eggs or bullock's blood, and the operation of skimming as before: about the time when it is half filled, the scratch-pans are taken out and emptied of a white powder, seeming a kind of calcerous earth, which separates itself from the sea-water during its boiling, before the salt begins to shoot. When these have been emptied they are again put into their places, where they are afterwards filled again. This powder, being violently agitated by the boiling liquor, does not subside till it comes to the corners of the pan, where the motion of the mass is smaller, and it there falls into these pans placed on purpose to receive it. The second filling of the pan is boiled down after clarifying in the same manner as the first, and so a third, & a fourth; but in the evaporation of the fourth, when the crystals begin to form themselves, they slacken the fire, and only keep the liquor simmering; in this heat they keep it all the while that the salt is granulating, which is ten or twelve hours. The granules or crystals all fall to the bottom of the pan; and when the water is almost all evaporated and the salt lies nearly dry at the bottom, they rake it all altogether, into a long heap on one side of the pan, or into two heaps, one at each end of the pan, where it lies a while to drain from the brine, and then is put into barrows and carried to the store house, and delivered into the custody of his majesty's officers. In this manner the whole process is usually performed in twenty-four hours, the salt being commonly drawn out every morning. This is the method in most of our salt-works, but in some they fill the pan seven times before they boil up the salt, and so take it out but once in two days, or five times in a fortnight. In the common way of four boilings, a pan of the usual size, containing one thousand three hundred gallons, they draw from fifteen to twenty bushels of salt every day, each bushel weighing fifty-six pounds.

When the salt is carried into the store-house, it is put into *drabs*, which are partitions, like stalls for horses, lined at three sides, and the bottom with boards, and having a sliding-board on the fore-side to draw up on occasion. The bottoms are made shelving, being highest at the back, and gradually inclining forward; by this means the brine remaining among the salt, easily separates and runs from it, and the salt in three or four days becomes sufficiently dry. In some places they use cribs and barrows, which are long and conic wicker baskets for this purpose, and in some places wooden troughs with holes in the bottom. The saline liquor which remains from the making of salt, is what is called *bittern*.

The sides of the pans in which the salt is made, are soon crusted over with the same sort of matter, formed into cakes or crusts, that falls in powder into the scratch-pans; this the workmen call "stone scratch;" thus distinguishing it from that skimmed from the top, which they call "powder scratch:" they are obliged to cleanse the pans of it once in a week or ten days, otherwise they will be burnt. In England they do this with iron picks, but at Halle in Saxony they have a much better method; for they there take out the pans, and turning them bottom upwards, burn straw under them, by which means the matter of the crust loosens itself, and after this it falls off on being struck with a mallet or hammer.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Dr. Hall, in his 'Journal of Health,' says that very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from disease of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, the Doctor says, the experiment has been tried in Europe & reported to a scientific congress held at Strausburgh. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subjects of a thorough post mortem examination. In these cases only two were found who died from disease of the heart. Nine out of the sixty-six died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs; that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The Doctor goes on to enumerate the causes that may produce congestion of lungs. They are: cold feet; tight shoes; tight clothing; costiveness; sitting still until chilled through after being warmed by labor or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking; and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen out valuable lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint. That disease is supposed to be incurable, and hence men may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death if they knew it lay in their power.

THE DAILY JOURNAL can hereafter be had by the volunteers in camp at 50 cents per month.

CAMP WYATT, Nov. 16th, 1861.

The Sampson Rangers, Co. A, 30th Regiment N. C. V., desire to acknowledge, with heartfelt thanks, the receipt of a very generous donation from the Warrensville Aid Society of clothing, of which a list of the articles, with the names of the givers attached, is as follows, viz:

Miss Sarah A. Rich, 1 quilt, 1 shirt and 2 pair of socks; Miss Mag. M. Rich, 2 pair socks, 2 pillows and cases, 1 shirt; Miss Ruth Horne, 1 pair socks; Miss Virginia Owen, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers; Mrs. Irvin Owen, 1 pair socks; Miss Bettie Smith, 1 shirt, 2 pr socks; Mrs. E. B. Owen, 2 shirts and 1 pr socks; Mrs. George Tatum, 1 pr socks, 1 pr drawers; Miss Dicy L. Rich, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss H. D. Rich, 1 pr drawers, 2 pr socks; Miss Caledonia Smith, 2 pr socks; Miss Jane Smith, 1 pr socks; Miss Julia C. Herring, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Gaston Peterson, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Miss Lizzie Carroll, 1 vest, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary Fairoloth, 1 shirt, 1 pr socks; Miss Matilda Owen, 2 pr socks; Miss Sarah E. Herring, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Daniel Melvin, 1 pr socks; Mrs. James N. Peterson, 1 shirt; Miss Mary N. Owen, 2 pr socks; Miss Mariah Evans, 6 pr socks; Mrs. George Autry, 1 blanket; Miss Mary A. Owen, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Miles P. Owen, 1 pr drawers; Mrs. Daniel L. Brock, 1 pr drawers; Miss Sarah E. Owen, 1 pr drawers.

The Battle Near Columbus, Ky.—Despatches Between General Polk and President Davis.—The Memphis *Avalanche* makes public the following dispatches that passed between General Polk and President Davis on the occasion of the late battle near Columbus, K. y.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION WESTERN DEP'RT,
Columbus, K. Y., November 7, 1861.

To General Headquarters— Through General A. S. Johnston:

The enemy came down on the opposite side of the river, Belmont, to-day about 7,500 strong, landed under cover of gunboats, and attacked Colonel Tappan's camp. I sent over three regiments, under Gen. Pillow, to its relief, then at intervals three others, then Gen. Cheatham. I then took over two others in person to support a flank movement which I had directed. It was a hard fought battle, lasting from 10:30, A. M., to 5, P. M. They took Beltzhover's Battery, four pieces of which we re-captured. The enemy were thoroughly routed. We pursued them to their boats seven miles, and then drove their boats before us. The road was strewn with their dead and wounded, guns, ammunition and equipments. Our loss considerable—theirs heavy.

[Signed] L. POLK,
Major-General Commanding.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND; November 8, 1861.

To Major-General Polk:

Your telegraph received. Accept for yourself and officers and men under your command my sincere thanks for the glorious contribution you have just made to our common cause. Our countrymen must long remember gratefully to read the activity and skill, courage and devotion of the army at Belmont.

[Signed] JEFF. DAVIS

PAT DID'NT LIKE TO SAY.—The Charleston Courier's Richmond correspondent gets off the following:

Frequently the ladies are in the habit of visiting the prisoners, but oftener from curiosity than sympathy.—Another incident is told of an encounter between several of them and an Irishman.

It had become a matter of habit with the fair ones to open conversation with the very natural inquiry, "Where are you wounded?" and accordingly when a party of three or four the other day approached our cell, they launched out in the usual way. Paddy made believe that he didn't hear distinctly, and replied, "pretty well, I thank yer." "Where are you wounded?" again fired away one of the ladies. "Faith not badly hurt, at all. I'll be thravelling to Richmond in a wake," replied Pat, with a peculiarly distressing look, as if he was in a tight place. Thinking that he was deaf, one of the ladies in the background put her mouth down to his ear and shouted again, "We want to know where you are hurt."

Pat evidently finding that if the bombardment continued much longer he would have to strike his flag anyhow, concluded to do so at once, and accordingly with a face as rosy as a boiled lobster and with an angry kind of energy he replied: "Sure laddies, it's not safe that I am, but since ye are determined to know where I've been wounded, it's on my sate. The bullet entered behind ov me breeches. Plase to excuse me feelings and ax me no more questions."

I leave it to you to imagine the blushing consternation of the inquisitors and sudden locomotion of the front door.

Since then Paddy has been the hero of the hospital and receives any amount of female visitors, for you know such a thing circulates among the sex like quicksilver on a smooth glass, but they bestow their sympathies in silence and no more ask him, "Where are you hurt?"

PERSONNE.

We copy the following significant abstract from Gore's General (Liverpool) *Advertiser*, of a late date:

WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE?

What then are the prospects of peace while the balance of success is so decidedly in favor of the South?—It must be confessed that they are both dim and distant. We see from the fact that the planters are stowing away their crops in the seed on their plantations, that the South is fully prepared for the occupation of its ports by the Federalists, and that the expectation is general that the war will be a long one. The *Times* says—"From the stray facts which reach us from the South it would appear that there is no intention of yielding, and that compromise with the North, even on the most favorable terms for slavery, would be rejected by the obstinate race which obeys Jefferson Davis." We came to this conclusion long ago, and we are still of opinion, for the reasons which we have so often stated, that the South will resist to the death, that it will not voluntarily re-enter the Union, and that even in the improbable contingency of its being subdued after a long and sanguinary war, the North could never hold them as a conquered nation. We do not believe, either that it can be subdued by force of arms, or that it will die of atrophy. Its internal resources are, within our knowledge, capable of enabling its population to

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

Congress.—The Convention.—Salt.

On Monday next two important bodies are about to reassemble, the one at Richmond, the other at Raleigh. The Congress of the Confederate States at Richmond, the Convention of the State of North Carolina at Raleigh.

We wish to call the attention of these bodies, especially of the last named, to a matter which is rapidly acquiring the most formidable proportions, and assuming the gravest character—SALT.

Salt was selling here on the tenth of last April at the rate of 75 to 90 cents per sack. What it is selling for to-day would be unsafe to state, since there is no knowing what point it may reach before sunset. There is certainly no limit. We suppose it would be stating the thing very mildly indeed, were we to say that salt has risen twenty-fold. We would not venture to say that it has stopped rising.

And all this within an hour's drive of the briney ocean, which roars around our coast for hundreds of miles. Is it not a little strange that it should be so?

With fair appliances and a reasonable investment of capital who doubts that salt could be made from sea water at a very reasonable cost? A very considerable portion of the salt used throughout the world is produced from sea water by evaporation. The salt of Turks Island and of other points in the West Indies is so made, and we see that as late as April last it could be brought here and sold, sack and all, for 75 to 90 cents per sack of nearly four bushels, being not over 20 cents a bushel. We question if the salt cost more than half that where made. Professor Thomassey is confident that salt can be produced on this coast, after the process shall have got into full operations at 6 cents per bushel.

It is admitted that there would be immense profits realized from the making of salt at rates inconceivably lower than those which now rule, and still more so as compared with those which are likely to rule, if the machine keeps travelling up such a steep grade as that which has already brought to its present dizzy height. The reason given why those who now make salt charge so high for it, and why others do not go into it, is the risk supposed to be attached to the investment. Those in the business say that inasmuch as the blockade may be raised at any time, they must look out so as to secure themselves and get their money back in the shortest possible time. The same considerations which prevent those in the business from going into it extensively, also prevent those not in it from going into it at all, so that really the few small salt works on the coast have no visible effect in restraining speculation or extortion.

If the risk is one from which private parties shrink, it is certainly a case calling for public action, since the matter has really risen to the dimensions of a public grievance. Private individuals might not and would not like to risk many thousands of dollars in an enterprise which they might suppose liable to be ruined at any time by the fortunate event that would remove the shackles from our commerce. The State of North Carolina ought to take the matter in hand, and the risk as well as the profit ought to be shared in common.—Nay, why should not the Confederacy lead in a movement so absolutely called for by the condition of the country and the demands of the service.

Say that the State of North Carolina should go into this matter to the amount of $100,000, or that she should extend a guarantee of that amount to some private parties, on certain conditions, might we not feel assured that her doing so would save the people much more than the whole cost in a very short time, and render them hereafter independent, and not liable to be bled at both arms, paying prices that would be regarded as fabulous, did we not unfortunately find them to be grave and painful realities.

It will not do to depend upon getting salt from abroad by running the blockade. That is evidently as much and as purely a speculation as anything else, and when salt brings twenty times its former prices or real value, there are other and very different inducements from those of self sacrificing patriotism to stimulate men to the attempt, and that it is not oftener made, with such inducements, shows the weakness of any dependence upon that source of supply.

We can be and we ought to be independent of all those interested parties. If private parties cannot run the risk, the State can and ought to take it, and at once, and we earnestly call upon the Convention to take this matter in hand. If two hundred thousand dollars were cheerfully appropriated to finish the Coalfield Railroad, that was to enable a supply of coal and iron to be speedily obtained. Why should not the State as cheerfully appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to obtain and secure a supply of another and equally indispensable necessary of life, and relieve her citizens from a most onerous tax. It would not be over sixteen cents per head for all the white people in North Carolina, nor a dollar for each family in the State, less than one-third of the extra cost now charged on every bushel of salt; and what family of six white persons and three negroes does not consume several bushels in any one year? This is a practical matter and surely it is not the less worthy of public attention on that account. The smaller Sounds of North Carolina afford the safest sites for carrying on this business of any points on the Southern coast from Cape Henry to the Rio Grande.

SOMETHING WRONG.—On Wednesday last we received a telegraph announcing the arrival in one of the Confederate ports, of a British Steamer with a large amount of arms and munitions for the Confederate government, and immediately on the head of it another despatch requesting us not to publish that announcing the arrival. With this request we complied, being always willing to sacrifice our own wishes or even interests where we think the good of the cause is involved. Acting thus ourselves, we were not a little surprised to find the same despatch, which the Southern papers withheld, published without the least reserve in all the Richmond papers of Thursday, and not only so but with amplifications and particulars.

We can see no use of reticence on our part simply with the effect of giving the advantage of an exclusive publication of early news to the Richmond papers.—We may keep things back even to our own loss, but what is the use, since everything gets into the papers at any rate.

The steamer which has arrived at Savannah is evidently the Fingal from Glasgow, or some other point on the Clyde. If so she brings several rifled cannon of the Blakely pattern, several thousand stand of arms, equipments, blankets, ammunition, and so forth.

☞ The Schr. Carrie Sandford, Capt. ——, arrived here yesterday from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of 4,500 bushels salt, 71 bbls. sugar, a quantity of arrow root, &c., &c. Very acceptable articles just at this time—no doubt a very large profit will be realized therefrom.—*Daily Journal, 16th inst.*

Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

We will give the proceedings on Thursday afternoon more at length. Suffice it to say for the present, that the recommendations contained in the report of the President and Directors were mainly, we believe wholly concurred in. Mr. Ashe was re-elected President—the same Directors appointed on behalf of the State and also the same elected by the Stockholders, with but one change, B. W. Flanner, Esq., being substituted for W. W. Pierce, Esq., now we believe in the military service of the State.

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company convened this forenoon in the Court House, and was organized by calling Owen R. Kenan, Esq., State Proxy, to the Chair, and requesting R. Norfleet, Esq., of Edgecombe, and P. Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, to act as Secretaries. The Secretaries, with Wm. A. Wright, Esq., were appointed a Committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

There appearing on examination to be a majority of stock present in person and by proxy, the meeting was declared ready to proceed to business, and the report of the President and Directors with accompanying documents, was submitted by Hon. Wm. S Ashe.

From the report of the President and Directors submitted by Hon. W. S. Ashe, as also by the report of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, we learn that the gross receipts of the road for the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1861, were $571,236 24 and including the Tarboro' Branch they were $580,396 81, showing an increase over 1860 of $71,026 67. The cost of operating the main stem and branch was $247,106 13, leaving nett receipts for the year $333,290 73 against $246,484 63 for 1860, showing an increase of nett receipts this year of $86,806 10.

The receipts on the main stem and branch were derived from the following sources:

Receipts from Thro' Passengers,..	$195,238 38	
" " Way " ..	139 7-6 46	
" " Freigh's,.....	180 143 76	
" " Mails,.....	44,550 00	
" " Miscellaneous sources.....	11,517 64	
Gross receipts for 1861,..... ..		571,236 24
" " " 1860,.....		500 209 57
Increase,.....		$71,026 67
To which add the receipts from the Tarboro' Branch, as follows:		
Receipts from Passengers.....	5.3 8 5	
" " Freight.....3,509 78		
" " Mails..... 281 94—	9 160 57	
And we have total increased income for 1861 of..		$0.187 24
And total gross receipts for 1861 of..580,396 81		

The operating expenses show a general reduction although there is an increase in some particular items, as for instance in maintaining the roadway, and also in the items of "Oil, Tallow and Waste," occasioned by the increased price of lubricating materials.

The Superintendent's report states that with prompt repairs the machinery and rolling stock will be sufficient for the business of the present year, with the addition, however, of thirty new box cars. The bridges are in good order as also the track, with the exception of laminated rails. By a late arrangement with the "Fradegar Works" at Richmond, the company will very soon be able to remove the worst rails and lay down new ones.

The President's report says:

From the report of the Treasurer it will be seen that our fiscal condition is good. After meeting the annual expense of Rail Road operations, reducing our debt $22,799 84, paying the interest on our debt, and dividing eight per cent dividend, we yet have on hand a surplus, which is held in Confederate States bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest, to be hereafter appropriated to our Sinking fund.

The President's report concludes with the following in reference to the Fayetteville Branch, authorized, or rather chartered, by the Legislature at its last regular session:—

The Legislature, at its last regular session, chartered a Company to construct a Rail Road from a point on our Road North of Magnolia to join the Coalfield Road at Fayetteville, and authorized this Company to take stock therein, loaning us the State's credit to aid in its construction.—We are not prepared to recommend the acceptance of the charter by this Company, as the coal may probably be brought to Wilmington by a connection with the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, and *this* connection would impair, if not render worthless, our enterprise; but as an act of foresight and prudence, it may be politic for our Company to take such preliminary steps as will prevent the forfeiture of the privileges conferred. This matter is respectfully referred to the Stockholders for their consideration.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

IMPROPER CONDUCT OF BOYS.—We regret to hear that chunking buildings with stones, breaking windows and endangering wholly unoffending persons, not even excepting ladies, has become altogether too prevalent among some of the boys in town, who ought to know better and to do better. Surely their parents ought to take this matter in hand. Boys inclined to be rowdy think such conduct makes them appear quite manly.—They could make no greater mistake. It makes them any thing else. We do trust that those having the control of the rising generation will see to it for their own future peace as well as the good of their children, that a stop is put to such things.

Complaint we learn has been made to His Honor, the Mayor, and he requests us to say that the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders, so that the peace and quiet of the town, and the comfort of citizens may not be interrupted by thoughtless or evil disposed boys.

RYE O COFFEE.—We have always heard that it was rather an uncertain business to buy ground coffee, as the chances for successful adulteration were so much greater than when the unground berry was purchased It is doubly so now. Economy and the necessity of finding some substitute for coffee may, and, indeed, do lead prudent persons to mix up rye, Indian corn and sweet potatoes, duly parched, with their coffee; and really, the flavor is remarkably good, all things considered. We think the cake left after the oil has been squeezed out of ground peas, would be a valuable ingredient, when properly parched. The ground pea, with the oil in it, would not do so well. A small modicum of coffee ground with the mass will give it the aroma, and a very pleasant beverage will no doubt be produced. But why should any housekeeper buy any papers purporting to be ground coffee, when it is evident that the article so sold, is simply such a composition as anybody may make at home for half the price asked, and have it fresh.

Skilled Labor.

The man who can *make* a good gun to shoot with, would really be doing better service by staying at home and making guns, than by going off to the wars to shoot with *one* gun, while so many thousands are waiting for thousands of guns.

Skilled workmen on railroad work would also serve the cause more essentially at work in their shops than they can do in camp, for work must be done to keep the machinery of transportation in order. Without transportation the army cannot be supplied nor kept efficient, and without skilled workmen to see to the repairs and efficiency of the locomotives and rolling stock, transportation cannot be satisfactorily carried on.

So in many other departments. We may think, and do think that this struggle cannot last over a second winter. But this is only *thinking*—it is not *knowing*. If the war is to be a long war we must go to work at once to develope our manufacturing and productive industry or suffer. We need not calculate with any confidence upon European intervention;—for our own part, we do not. We must wrestle this thing out and we must put our houses in order so that we may do so with effect, and bring the struggle to a triumphant close, and at that close be truly independent.

☞ Messrs. Gilbert & Darr, of the Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman*, at the earnest request of their fellow-citizens of that District, have consented to postpone for the present their determination to suspend the issue of their paper in order that they themselves might go to the wars. The publication will go on under many difficulties by reason of the loss of hands, gone to the wars.

A gentleman just down from the central part of the State says it is the impression that Mr. Ashe of Wadesboro' has been elected from the seventh district over Messrs. Waddell and Christian. We would have been perfectly satisfied with the election of either Ashe or Waddell, and of course, if Mr. Ashe is chosen we will be pleased, as we would have been had Mr. Waddell been chosen.

The Price of Things

There are certain things that people see and have before them the printed rates, and upon these it is very difficult to get an advance. Take for instance newspapers. The cost of paper and the difficulty of obtaining it is such as to have compelled the discontinuance of some papers, the reduction of the size of others, the publication of others on a half sheet. Inks are higher. Fuel is much higher. Lubricating oil is higher. Potashe to make lye for washing forms is higher, and no doubt they will be more so.

We have to pay cash for everything, as everybody else has, and everything we pay for is higher, yet if we, represented by A & B, were to charge a mercantile firm, represented by C & D, double price for advertising or newspapers, why C & D would kick up thunder in general and break things in particular, and yet if we, represented by A & B, go to buy of the mercantile firm, C & D, we will, on an average, have to pay for tea, sugar, coffee, or dry goods, not much under three times former prices, and we may kick up thunder if we like, but can't help ourselves. Queer, isn't it? Things don't quite find their level, do they?

Well, we won't moralize much more, neither will we preach. Preaching won't pay. They only give preachers fifty dollars a month in the Confederate army, and we therefore were forced to withdraw the tender of our services in the chaplaincy line. But we do say this. A daily paper is worth six dollars a year to any *one* man. Don't, by begging or borrowing, try to get two men's reading for that sum. Let each man have one for himself so that the printers may live and the Editors keep above ground, and that the days of the reader may be long upon the land. Yes!

We may regret that the Fayetteville *Observer* is without any better information in regard to the *hydrography*—the soundings—of the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., than the report of the *topographical* engineer made in 1851, but we can't help it. It is not our fault.

We are also puzzled to understand a part of the *Observer's* quotation from Mr. Henry L. Whiting, which says that there is *seventeen* feet at mean low water on our Beaufort bar, and that a ship drawing *twenty* feet water can leave at *any state of the tide!* Mean low is "a state of the tide" we suppose, but how a vessel drawing *twenty* feet water, can go over a bar with *seventeen* feet at *that* state of the tide we cannot come within a full yard of understanding. Who can?

But in fact if the *Observer* will take the trouble to obtain a copy of the Coast Survey for 1854 and one for 1855, it will see at once that it is mistaken in its positions, as everybody already sees it is.

PRISONERS REMOVED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE TO FORT WARREN.—The New York Herald of the 31st Oct. publishes a list of 108 prisoners, who have been removed from Fort LaFayette, New York, to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, by order of Secretary Seward.—Amongst the names we find the following from North Carolina:

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	COMMITTED.
Edward Baun,.....	Currituck county,.....	October 7
W. C. Capeheart,...	Plymouth,.....	" 7
G. W. Barnard	Newbern,.....	" 7
J. A. Douglas,.....	Edenton,.....	" 7
Robt. S. Grissom,...	Wilmington,.....	" 7
John L. Newton,....	do.	Sept. 18
Sterling F. Newton,..	do.	Oct. 7
William St. George...	do.	Sept. 13
Elijay Sibern,.....	Currituck,.....	Oct. 7
Geo. Shackleford,...	Beaufort,.....	" 7
G. O. VanAmringe,..	Wilmington,.....	" 7

The *Herald* says that it is understood that Marshal Kane, Mr. Barron, formerly of the United States Navy, and the prisoners now in Fort Columbus, will also be removed to Fort Morgan, together with Charles Barkley, who was sent from Fort LaFayette to Bedloe's Island.

Colonel Dimmick, who is now in command of Fort Warren, is the officer who was the commandant at Fortress Monroe for many years previous to its being occupied by the troops under General Butler.

THE Independent and Lafayette Light Infantry Companies of Fayetteville, being companies F and H, of the First Regiment, arrived here on their way home about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and left for Fayetteville, on board the A. P. Hurt, about 2 o'clock, A. M., on Friday. We regret that the hour of their arrival and departure was so unfavorable for any suitable expression of feeling on the part of our citizens, many of whom were present, however, to see the boys off on their homeward trip, and infinitely more would have been, had they not given them out as not to arrive that night.

THE LINCOLNITE force on board the fleet destined for Port Royal was no doubt very much exaggerated, and it is almost certain that, making allowances for losses by storm and shipwreck, several of the vessels of the fleet that left Hampton Roads are still unaccounted for on any other supposition than that they went farther South, so that we may expect to hear from them on some of the inlets or islands of the gulf coast, making a lodgment for nests of their pirates to issue forth on errands of robbery, murder and rapine, as they are said to be doing now on Hilton Head, St. Helena and Pickens Islands, in the neighbourhood of Port Royal Harbor.

THE recommendation of the President of the Confederate States, seconded by the recommendations of the Governor of this State and the Mayor of this town, appears to have been very generally complied with by our people and churches. Religious observances were had at the different places of worship, and all, no doubt, entered sincerely into the spirit of the occasion.

Business is already so far suspended or diverted from its usual channels, that in this respect there was less difference observable than there would have been at former times, still the Sunday appearance of closed stores and suspended operations was sufficiently marked to indicate the day as one of peculiar solemnity, even if the sound of the summoning bell had not called the worshippers to the house of prayer, or the people wending their way to or from the several houses of worship evinced the strength of the response made to that call. We presume the observance was equally general throughout the State.

Official Vote for Congress in the 3rd District.

COUNTIES.	O. R. Kenan.	T. L. Faison.	G. B. Thomas.	F. D. Koonce.
Duplin,.....	909	349	2	9
Carteret,.....	208	5	198	1
Sampson,.....	462	438	31	1
Johnston,.....	235	175	182	29
Craven,.....	350	55	42	103
Jones,.....	77	4	7	97
Onslow,.....	354	7	2	153
Wayne,.....	610	99	19	19
	2,205	1,132	492	412
	1,132			
	2,073			

Official Vote of Onslow County for Congress.

DISTRICTS.	Kenan.	Koonce.	Faison.	Thomas.
Stump Sound,.....	43	1	0	0
Lower South West,..	49	7	0	0
Upper " "	49	8	1	0
Lower Richlands,....	43	0	0	0
Upper "	37	8	0	0
Half Moon	18	21	0	0
White Oak	9	10	3	0
Swansboro',.....	11	24	1	0
North East	22	3	1	0
Wolf Pitt,.....	30	0	0	0
Capt. Barry's Co. N. C.	14	15	0	0
" Reed's " "	36	11	0	1
" Rhodes' " "	3	45	0	1
	354	153	7	2

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE TORIES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 13th, 1861.—P. M.

The following dispatch has just been received here, dated

The Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 13th, 1861.

The Virginia State Convention met to-day, but there was not a quorum present.

The Postal Department have sent Agents to points where travel and transit has been interrupted by the Unionists, with a view to facilitate the transportation of the mails.—The mail trains will only be run in the day time, and the engines and cars on each side of the burnt bridges to convey only mails and passengers.

Nothing new from the camps, but all the prominent officers appear unusually cheerful to-day.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov 14th, 1861.

The New York Herald, of the 8th inst., has been received here, and contains news from Washington to 6th.

Gen. Meigs is mentioned as successor to Fremont.

It is probable that Gen. Halleck will be sent to Kentucky.

Brig Gen Mitchell of Cincinnati has resigned.

The reported resignation of Gen. Wool is unfounded.

Col. Hawkins, commanding the Federal forces at Hatteras, advises that the troops at that point be returned to Fortress Monroe, in consequence of its untenable condition in severe storms. Much damage was done by the recent storm, and the troops had to retire.

The small pox has broken out among the crew of the Harriet Lane.

The Baltimore Sun, of 6th inst., says, untruthfully, that Gen. Beauregard is en route to Charleston.

The News Sheet says that eleven thousand troops will be sent South when the armada transports return.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 14th, 1861.

The Norfolk Argus of this morning publishes a summary of News from the New York Herald, of the 12 h. The following is a despatch from Rolla, Mo., of the 11th to the Herald:

All the sick and wounded at Springfield have been sent to St. Louis. Price has fallen back, moving South, evidently to lead off and not to fight the Federals; the general opinion is that St. Louis will be attacked by the Confederates from Columbus.

From Fortress Monroe, dispatches of the 10th state that the Steamer Spaulding had arrived from Hatteras with the 20th Indiana Regiment on board. The officers say that it is almost impossible to remain long at the Inlet. The Regiment had suffered severely from privation.

Col Hawkins' New York Regiment will return from Hatteras on the next trip of the Spaulding. Hundreds of the members of the Regiment are sick.

A dispatch from Guyandotte, Va., of the 11th, says that on the night before, six hundred Confederates had attacked the town, killed and taken prisoners one hundred, burnt the town and retired with trifling loss.

The Virginia Convention barely had a quorum at the hour of adjournment.

There is nothing new from the camps, but exciting times hourly expected.

Liverpool dates to the 26th October have been received. Wilmer & Smith's European Times says that the cotton market for the week displayed much excitement, daily advancing. The sales for the week were one hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred bales. The market advanced three-fourths of a penny on American, and a penny on other grades. The decrease of the stock of American was twenty thousand bales. Fair bowed 12¾d.—Mobile 12¼d. Orleans 12¾d. No American cotton known to be at sea for Liverpool. East India cotton at sea to arrive about the end of January, one hundred and sixty-six thousand [bales?]

Rice had advanced two shillings.

The Paris papers of the 25th, say that England, France and Spain had arrived at a complete understanding in reference to the Mexican expedition. The Convention was to be signed in eight days.

Sales of cotton at Havre for the week 24,000 bales. The market had advanced. Stock on hand, one hundred and sixty-three thousand bales.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15th, 1861.

The N. Y. Herald, of 12th inst., says that the large transport Winfield Scott was the consort of the steamship Union, and had on board two regiments. It is believed that she has foundered at sea, and all on board perished.

The Herald has a flaming account of the taking of Port Royal and Beaufort, and says that Charleston and Savannah are now in the possession of the Federals.

The steamship North Briton has been wrecked. The passengers and crew were saved. [A detailed report of the North Briton's loss will be found in to-day's paper.—*Jour.*]

The general impression in Richmond is that we are on the eve of a great battle at Manassas.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, of the 12th inst., says that he understands that the Federal advance will be expedited by the success of the fleet.

Great difficulty is experienced in Washington for supplies. A wagon train runs daily to Baltimore. The government is urged to seize the turnpike for its uses. Most of the regiments detailed for service in lower Maryland have returned.

RICHOND, VA., Nov. 16th, 1861.

The New York *Herald* of the 12th inst., gives the following as the names of the Federal fleet disabled, ashore, and missing:

Belvidere, Florida, Commodore Perry, Ethan Allen, D. M. Petitt, Union, Ocean Express, Governor, and two gunboats—names not known. [The classes of the above vessels are not stated; they were probably transports.—*Journal.*]

The news of the bombardment of Port Royal was received at Washington on Sunday the 10th, with exciting gratification in official circles.

Favorite parties in Rhode Island have been permitted to send ships to Southern ports, to be controlled by the fleet, with supplies for the Southern Union men, to be exchanged for cotton.

The recent elections in Maryland returned but six secession delegates to the Legislature. Bradford's majority for Governor is about 30,000. Hicks urges a special session of the Legislature, in order to place the State unequivocally in favor of the Union.

The Federals are reconnoitering in large force near our lines.

Francis Albamy, taken prisoner on board the *Petrel*, died recently in Moyamensing prison.

Hallack has been appointed to supercede Fremont.

The blockade of the Patomac by the Confederates is still effective and disastrous to the Federals. Pickets are in force opposite Occuquan with cannon.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Nov. 13th, 1861.

A dispatch from Jonesboro', Tenn., dated this morning, from the President of the East Tennesse and Virginia Rail Road, says that the Union men have a camp of a thousand to thirteen hundred men at Elizabethtown, Tenn., near the North Carolina line, and about twenty miles from Bristol on the Rail Road, and another camp of about seven hundred near Strawberry Plain, immediately on the Rail Road.—Both camps are increasing in numbers, and threaten to take possession of the Rail Road and burn the bridges.

It is currently reported that the Unionists have taken possession of Bristol, but a telegram from the Superintendent of the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, received here, shows that the report is unfounded.

The last train with troops which left Lynchburg yesterday evening for East Tennessee, ran over a cow near the Central Depot, at ten o'clock last night. Four cars were thrown off the track—one man was killed and six wounded.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Nov. 13th, 1861.

The Western train due here this morning arrived to-night, and brings mail dates from Knoxville, Tennessee, to the 10th inst.

Passengers say that the reported damages to the Rail Road Bridges by the Union men in Tennessee has been much exaggerated.

Knoxville has been placed under Marshal law.

Forty-five prisoners taken by Gen. Floyd's command arrived on the train. A portion of them had been captured while holding the recent election in the North Western part of the State. The poll books were also captured, with the names of the voters, &c.

Beaufort Still Unoccupied.

AUGUSTA, GEO., Nov. 13th, 1861.

A dispatch to the Charleston papers, dated Pocotaligo, Nov. 12th, says that a detachment of Light Dragoons visited Beaufort at daylight this morning. Two gun-boats lie one mile and a half below the town. The place is unoccupied by the enemy.

The negroes report that the Federals visit Beaufort daily, but return at night.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 15th, 1861.

The Savannah Republican of this morning has a letter from Bermuda, which says that the Confederate steamer Nashville arrived there October 31st, and was supplied with necessaries and well treated by the people.

It is reported in Savannah that the Federal fleet has not yet left Port Royal.

The Republican says that Savannah is not under martial law.

The Charleston Courier of this morning says that the Federals had landed on Pinckney Island, next to Hilton Head, and seized a lot of negroes and took them them on board the fleet. The Federals fired on our pickets near Buckingham on yesterday but none were hurt. The Federal force is represented as quite large.

The Georgia Planters' Convention.

MACON, GA., Nov. 14th, 1861.

The Georgia Planters' Convention have adopted resolutions endorsing the defensive position of the government, and recommending a discriminating duty of twenty per cent. on the productions of the United States; also, that the planters, should the war continue, and the present crop remain undisposed of, not to plant next Spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

Federal Fleet again Sighted.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14th, 1861.

The Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina, Florida, yesterday morning, Southward bound.

Great activity in strengthening the defence of the City is going on. Confidence has been restored, and a general feeling of security prevails.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 13th, 1861—P. M.

Yankee troops continue to pour into Kentucky.

One regiment from Western Virginia arrived at Louisville on the 4th inst. Two Ohio Regiments had started from Cincinnati for Louisville. The 7th and 10th Regiments from Ohio Indiana, and others from the North, were expected to arrive at Louisville last week.

Madisonville, Hopkins county, was occupied by 1,000 Federals on the 10th. The Southern men were compelled to fly to avoid being arrested.

Robert Bunker, Ex-Mayor of Mobile, and Andrew Lowe, merchant, were arrested at Cincinnati and taken to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, on the 5th inst., by order of Secretary Seward. Both gentlemen had recently returned from Europe, and were arrested on the suspicion of having important information for the Confederates.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin asserts that he has assurance from the most authentic source, that Lincoln has informed several gentlemen, high in authority, that the Federal army will not go into Winter quarters, but that a forward move has been determined on, and that it will take place at the proper time.

The New York World, speaking of the naval expedition, says that it was evidently not intended by the Lincoln government to attempt the capture yet of the large Southern sea ports. Thinks that New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah could be taken without great expenditure of blood, but the retention of those cities, or any of them, would be a much more serious matter; says that a lodgment on a series of Islands commanding important harbors, with the view to future operations was manifestly the object of the expedition.

One of Gen. Cheatham's staff reports an engagement on Monday last beyond Mayfield, Kentucky, between Colonel Bowen's Bonham's and Martin's regiments and two thousand Federals. The latter were routed and pursued to Paducah. No particulars are given.

The Confederates are in position beyond Paducah

At an election held last Wednesday evening at the Court House, by the Upper Division Wilmington Militia, Captain WM. L. SMITH, the following officers were chosen:

First Lieutenant—HORACE H. MUNSON.
Second do. HORACE A. BAGG.
Third do. LEWIS W. MARBLE.

AT AN election on Saturday the 9th inst., John D Powers was elected Colonel, R. W. Moore, Lt. Colonel and J. W. Moore, Major of the 23d Regiment New Hanover Militia.

General Hospital.

The Medical Director having visited the District of Cape Fear and found a large number of sick exposed upon a bleak coast, in tents and badly built cabins, has considered it necessary to establish in Wilmington a General Hospital. The building selected for the purpose is the Seaman's Home, which has been generously tendered by the Seaman's Home Association. It is desirable that all our soldiers who are taken sick and continue to be sick over forty-eight hours without a prospect of immediate recovery, should be promptly carried to such comfortable quarters as can be certainly furnished them in the above Hospital, provided an appeal which is now made in behalf of the sick soldier, is responded to by the patriotic and humane citizens of Wilmington. It is confidently believed that the Hospital can be made to afford home comforts and accommodations to two hundred sick

There is needed for the Hospital at the present time, sheeting and comforts for one hundred, and there should be kept in the Hospital at all times clean shirting.

Believing that in a few days, through the efficient aid of the Quartermaster, Major Lamb, all the seriously sick at Confederate Point, Smithville and the neighborhood of Smithville, will be collected together within reach and sight of those who desire to give them aid and comfort this appeal is made. J. J. WARING, Medical Director.

Any article tendered or loaned to the Hospital, will be duly cared for by the Matron, Mrs. Williams.

A. E WRIGHT, Surgeon.

Tribute of Respect.

WINDER BATTERY

At a meeting of the Cape Fear Light Artillery Company, held at this place on the 20 h August, S. H. Everett was called to the chair and S. W. Beery requested to act as secretary.

The chair appointed S. C. Fillyaw, Augustus Carroll and Sames M. Rowe a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee retired and in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Having learned with extreme sorrow of the death of our fellow soldier Mr. HOSEA PICKETT, a member of this company, and a citizen of New Hanover county, we do offer the following resolutions, viz:

1*st*, That in the death of Mr Pickett his community has lost a worthy and valuable member, our cause a good soldier, and his family an affectionate brother.

2*nd* That we tender to his bereaved brothers and sisters our sincere and heartfelt sympathies for their irreparable loss and assure them that Providence in its ways of wisdom has intended all things for the best.

3*d*, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4*th*, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to his family, and transmit another to the Wilmington Journal with a request to publish.

S. H. EVERETT, Ch'n.

S. W. BEERY, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

FORT FISHER, Nov. 13th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Bladen Guards take this method to return their sincere thanks to Mrs. J. M. White, Mrs. Treadwell, Miss Lytle, and Miss Olivia Treadwell, also to Mrs L. J. Robeson, Mrs. M. J. Council, Mrs. McNabb, Mrs. James Robeson, Miss M. J. Whitted, Miss Sarah Robeson, Miss V. B. Robeson and others, for the following articles, viz: 6 matresses, 4 quilts, 4 pair sheets, 1 counterpane, 1 comfort, 3 pair pillow cases, 12 blankets 3 lined blankets, 8 pillows, 27 pair socks, 3 towels, and sundry wines and cordial, for hospital use. BLADEN GUARDS.

Cumberland Gap.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.]

Cumberland Gap I consider to be the strongest fortification in the Southern Confederacy, and its natural advantages are such that, with little labor and expense it may be made impregnable. I do not believe it will ever be assailed.—The enemy know it too well. For one hundred miles into Kentucky, from the Gap, is a perfect wilderness of dense forest and rugged mountain range, perfectly destitute of forage, and through which an army of any considerable force could not be engineered successfully. Even to ascend the mountain road at the Gap, seems almost a Herculean task, and the invader who climbs it will certainly be in bad condition for a fight, after the ascent is accomplished—especially in the face of rifled cannon and Minnie muskets.—The various Gaps in the Cumberland mountain range are alike difficult of approach, on account of the condition of the roads during a winter season, and any one of them, I believe, could be easily defended with a force less than half that the enemy will be likely to bring against either one of them.

HOW TO AVOID THE SHYLOCKS IN SALT.—Merchants who are satisfied with reasonable profits, and familes desirous of avoiding the salt Shylocks, can obtain supplies, *at cost*, by sending in their names, (with proper references) to Mr. G. W. Camp, at the Court House in Petersburg, Va, who advertises in the papers of that city, that, as soon as a sufficient amount is subscribed to make a train load of salt, he will visit the salt works in Washington county and obtain a load. He will receive subscriptions for one or more sacks.

He expects to deliver it in Petersburg at about $4 per sack, and to do all this without making a cent for his time and trouble.

He is a well known citizen of Petersburg, and is actuated by a righteous desire to put down speculators in this necessity of life.

We also learn that Messrs. Lepage & Bro. of this city, have expressed a willingness to furnish salt from the salt works, at an advance of only ten per cent on its actual cost. Those desiring the article can leave their names and the number of sacks wanted, with the above gentlemen.—*Norfolk Day Book, 15th inst.*

Extortion vs. Extortion.

Mr Editor:—Having heard a dialogue related that took place recently, I will furnish it as it seems applicable in the present day:

Planter—What is the price of salt?

Grocer—$9.00.

P—That is outrageous extortion.

G—Wholesale price is $9, and can't be bought less.

P—I will not cure any bacon with salt at such outrageous prices.

G—Do you recollect the price I paid you for your bacon last year?

P—Yes; it was 14 cents.

G—You think salt high. Now, what will you take for your bacon, if I furnish you salt at $1 per sack?

P—W-h-y, I would not like to make a price just now.

G—I will give you 20 cents per pound, hog round, and give you salt at $1.

P—Well, I don't wish to sell now.

G—If your bacon proves as good as last year, I will give you 25 cents per pound.

P—I will wait until I bring it in.

G—Will you contract to deliver it at 30 cts?

P—I won't sell now at any price.

I will leave the public to make their own verdict.—It is certain there are two sides, as the Lawyers say, to all cases. FAIR PLAY.

Savannah Republican.

We say ditto to the Republican.

The Battle at Leesburg—Interesting Description—An Affecting Incident, &c.

The Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday, the 5th instant, has another letter from its special army correspondent, ("Personne,") dated Leesburg, October 29, which far surpasses all others from the pen of that gentleman, in vivid description and intense, soul-thrilling language.—Below will be found some extracts, which are richly worth the room they occupy in our columns:

EVIDENCES OF DESTRUCTION AROUND THE BATTLE FIELD.

In passing over the ground, the first thing which attracts your attention is the shattered condition of the trees and bushes. Limbs hang by a mere shred; in many instances trunks are perforated with a dozen balls; the bark has been torn off by glancing bullets, and occasionally you see great blots of blood and brain splashed around, where some unfortunate fellow has taken shelter to secure a shot. In one hawthorn bush no taller than a man, and not more than three feet in diameter, none of whose limbs were larger than your thumb, I counted the marks of forty-six bullets. In a double sapling not as large as a man's body, behind which a Yankee had concealed himself just on the edge of the woods, I counted between the first limb and the ground thirteen bullets; while under a large oak tree, whose foliage almost touches the earth, a complete carpet is formed of leaves and limbs which have been shot away.

GEN. BAKER'S HORSE—THE BURNING TRENCHES, &c.

A short distance, perhaps two rods from the edge of the cliff which runs down the river, lies the horse of Gen. Baker, in a gulley; a fine bay animal, shot through the body in several places. The same ball that killed the one is said to have also entered the other. Further down the brow of the declivity are four more horses stiff in death, which were used to draw the howitzers and rifled cannon to their position in the field. Another object eloquent with the horrors of war, is the long broad trench in one of the gulleys which contains the Yankee dead. Here lie the bodies of husband, son and brother, all mixed in inextricable confusion, no stone to mark their resting place, no word of record to tell the living, age or name. Bloody, disfigured, disgusting corpses, they have been rolled in, and covered from the sight with the earth their steps have polluted and their arms would have soaked with the blood of its rightful owners. Lord, have mercy on their wicked souls!

THE YANKEES IN THEIR RETREAT.

In speaking of the cliff down which the Yankees tumbled in their precipitate retreat, "Personne" says:

The appearance of the place is as if an avalanche had passed over it. The ground is torn up, bushes torn down, rocks are displaced, shrubs are trampled out of existence, while portions of clothing, cartridge boxes, bayonets, straps, stockings, shoes, caps, coats, shirts, b